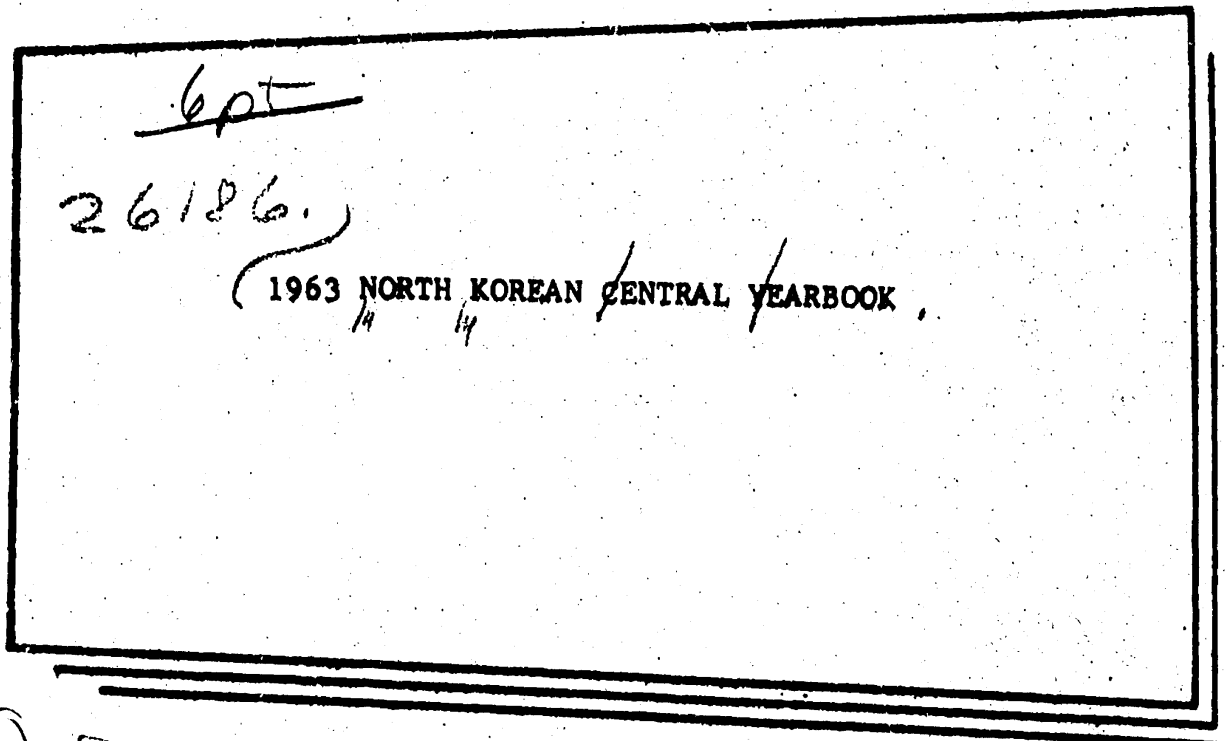


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FOREWORD

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1963 NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK

Following is a translation of portions of the Korean-language publication 1963 Choson Ch'ungang Nyongam (English version above), P'yongyang, 25 December 1963, pages 101-102, 103-104, 153-154, 167, 169-240, 250-252, and 323-362.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Report of the Central Election Committee	1
Order Changing the Organization of the Cabinet	2
Statement by the Government on India- Chinese Border Dispute	4
Statement by the Foreign Ministry on the UN Discussion of the "Korean Question"	7
MAP: DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN KOREA	9
DOMESTIC SITUATION	11
. Election of Deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly	12
Reorganization of the Industrial Management and Agricultural Guidance Systems	13
Changsong Conference of Local Leaders	17
Conquest of the "Six Heights"	19

	<u>Page</u>
Chollima Work Team Movement	28
National Independence by Self-Reliance	30
POLITICAL AFFAIRS	38
State Organs	38
Political Parties and Social Organizations	55
FOREIGN RELATIONS	75
MATTERS RELATING TO ARMISTICE	101
ECONOMY	115
Electric Power Industry	115
Coal Industry	122
Mining Industry	126
Metal Industry	129
Machine Building Industry	133
Construction Materials Industry	140
Light Industry	143
Aquatic Products Industry	155
Agriculture	160
Transportation	172
Capital Construction	182
Commerce	192
Foreign Trade	196
Public Finance	198
Labor	206
Material and Cultural Life	213

	<u>Page</u>
EDUCATION	216
PUBLIC HEALTH	225
STATISTICS ON KOREAN GEOGRAPHY	232
METEOROLOGICAL SURVEY	243
STATISTICS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY	258
CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS IN 1962	279

Report of the Central Election Committee

The Central Election Committee which had supervised the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following report on the results of the election held on 8 October 1962.

The election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in an atmosphere of heightened political awareness and of joy, and strictly in accordance with the "Rules Concerning the Election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

All those who were registered as eligible voters in 383 election districts throughout the nation being established under the provisions of Article 17 of Chapter 3 of the Rules participated in the election; all the eligible voters cast affirmative votes for the candidates registered in election districts.

Upon reviewing the records of district election committees under the provisions of Article 44 and Chapter 7 of the Rules, this Committee hereby proclaim, under the provisions of Article 45 and Chapter 7 of the Rules, that all the 383 candidates have been elected as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (The list of the names of elected deputies is omitted.)

**The Central Election Committee for
Election of Deputies to the Supreme
People's Assembly of the Government
of Democratic People's Republic of
Korea. 10 October 1962**

Order Changing the Organization of the Cabinet

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic has amended the Law Governing the Organization of the Cabinet of the Government as follows:

Article 1

The Law Governing the Organization of the Cabinet of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is based on Article 58 of the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Article 2

The Cabinet of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be composed of the Prime Minister, the First Deputy Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers, Chairmen of Commissions, and other necessary members.

Article 3

The Cabinet will have the Committee of All [Plenary Session] and the Standing Committee. The Committee of All is composed of all Cabinet members; the Standing Committee of the Cabinet is composed of the Prime Minister, the First Deputy Prime Minister, and the Deputy Prime Ministers.

Article 4

Ministries and Commissions, both administrative organs, will be established in the Cabinet.

The establishment, abolition, amalgamation, and division of Ministries and Commissions will be decided by the Supreme People's Assembly. When the Assembly is in recess, the Standing Committee of the Assembly makes the decision. Such a decision is subject to approval at the next meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Article 5

The Cabinet may establish or abolish organizations with prescribed administrative function and under the direct control of the Cabinet if in the opinion of the Cabinet such a step is deemed necessary.

Article 6

The Cabinet will establish a Secretariat which will lead, control, and supervise the execution of the policies and orders of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic by state organs, enterprises, and cooperative bodies; the Secretariat will carry on all the administrative work of the Cabinet.

CHOE Yong-kon
Chairman, the Presidium of
the Supreme People's Assembly

PAK Mun-kyu
Secretary General, the Presidium of
the Supreme People's Assembly

Statement by the Government on India-Chinese Border Dispute

On 21 November 1962 the Government of the People's Republic of Korea issued an important statement aimed at the peaceful solution of the questions concerning the border dispute between China and India.

In order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute, the Government of the People's Republic of China in the statement declared that the Chinese border guards will cease fire in the entire border as of the zero hour of 22 November 1962 and that beginning 1 December 1962 the Chinese guards will be withdrawn 20 miles inland from the border line between China and India which did in fact exist on 7 November 1959. The statement pointed out that such steps are being taken to speed up the implementation of the three-point proposal made by India on 24 October 1962.

At the same time, the Government of the People's Republic of China proposed meeting of official representatives of the two governments in the border area and the meeting of the heads of the two states.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly supports and welcomes the initiative taken by the Government of the People's Republic of China to bring about a peaceful settlement of the border dispute. The steps taken by the Government of the People's Republic of China demonstrate once again to the people of the world the sincerity of the Government of the People's Republic of China to solve the Chinese-Indian border dispute in a peaceful manner. The steps exemplify the policy of the Government of the People's Republic of Korea to protect the basic interests of the peoples of China, India and Asia as a whole and to preserve the peace of the world.

As is well known, the border dispute between China and India is an unsettled legacy of the colonial policies of imperialistic nations toward China and India. The Government of the People's Republic of China has been making consistent and sincere efforts for the peaceful solution of this problem.

However, the Government of India has rejected the reasonable and fair proposals made by the Government of the People's Republic of China designed to prevent conflict along the border line, continued armed clashes, and finally brought about a serious situation in the border area by undertaking a large scale comprehensive armed aggression.

Such an act by the Government of India comes into conflict with the interest of the people of India, first, and then of the people of Asia; the act also runs counter to the interest of maintaining peace in Asia and the world at large. The act merely serves the cause of the imperialists.

It is true that the imperialists headed by U. S. imperialism are concocting vicious schemes to take advantage of the boundary dispute so as to attain their aggressive designs.

On 24 October the Government of the People's Republic of China presented three proposals for preventing the spreading of the conflict and for arriving at a reasonable solution of the border question. Rejecting these proposals, the Government of India chose to expand the border conflict and thereby to aggravate the situation.

The Government of the People's Republic of China recently took initiative in halting armed conflict and in withdrawing its armed forces on a voluntary basis. By doing so the Government of the People's Republic of China has made a substantial contribution toward thwarting the machinations of the imperialists to exploit the border question to attain their aggressive objective. The steps taken by the Government of the People's Republic of China also contributed to the maintenance of world peace.

The Government of India is urged to accept the fair and just proposals presented by the Government of the People's Republic of China. The attitude of the Government of India is a crucial factor for solving the Sino-Indian border dispute in a peaceful way. We are convinced that the border dispute should be and can be solved, through peaceful means, by the two governments concerned.

The peace loving people throughout the world are watching closely the attitude of India.

It is the hope of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the Government of India will promptly accept the latest proposals and measures made by the Government of the People's Republic of China in order that the border dispute can be settled peacefully in the spirit of Bandung and that China and India will become friendly neighbors.

23 November 1963
P'yongyang

**Statement by the Foreign Ministry on the UN
Discussion of the "Korean Question"**

In view of the fact that the 17th General Assembly of the United Nations has once again illegally started the discussion of "the Korean questions," the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has issued the following statement.

For more than 15 years the United Nations has been discussing the "Korean questions." However, such discussions have not led to the solution of the questions. Indeed, the discussions cannot bring about the solution of the questions. It is because the very presentation of the Korean questions by the United States imperialists to the United Nations constitutes a violation of the United Nations Charter. The discussions have been conducted under duress and threat from the American imperialists.

As a matter of principle, or according to the United Nations Charter and the principles on which the international body is based, the United Nations does not have the right to discuss the Korean questions.

The question of the unification of Korea is a domestic issue of the Korean people. No nation, therefore, has the right to interfere with the efforts of the Korean people to unite their nation.

Moreover, the United Nations, being robbed of its banner by the American imperialists during the Korean war, has even lost the moral prestige to be concerned with the question of Korean unification.

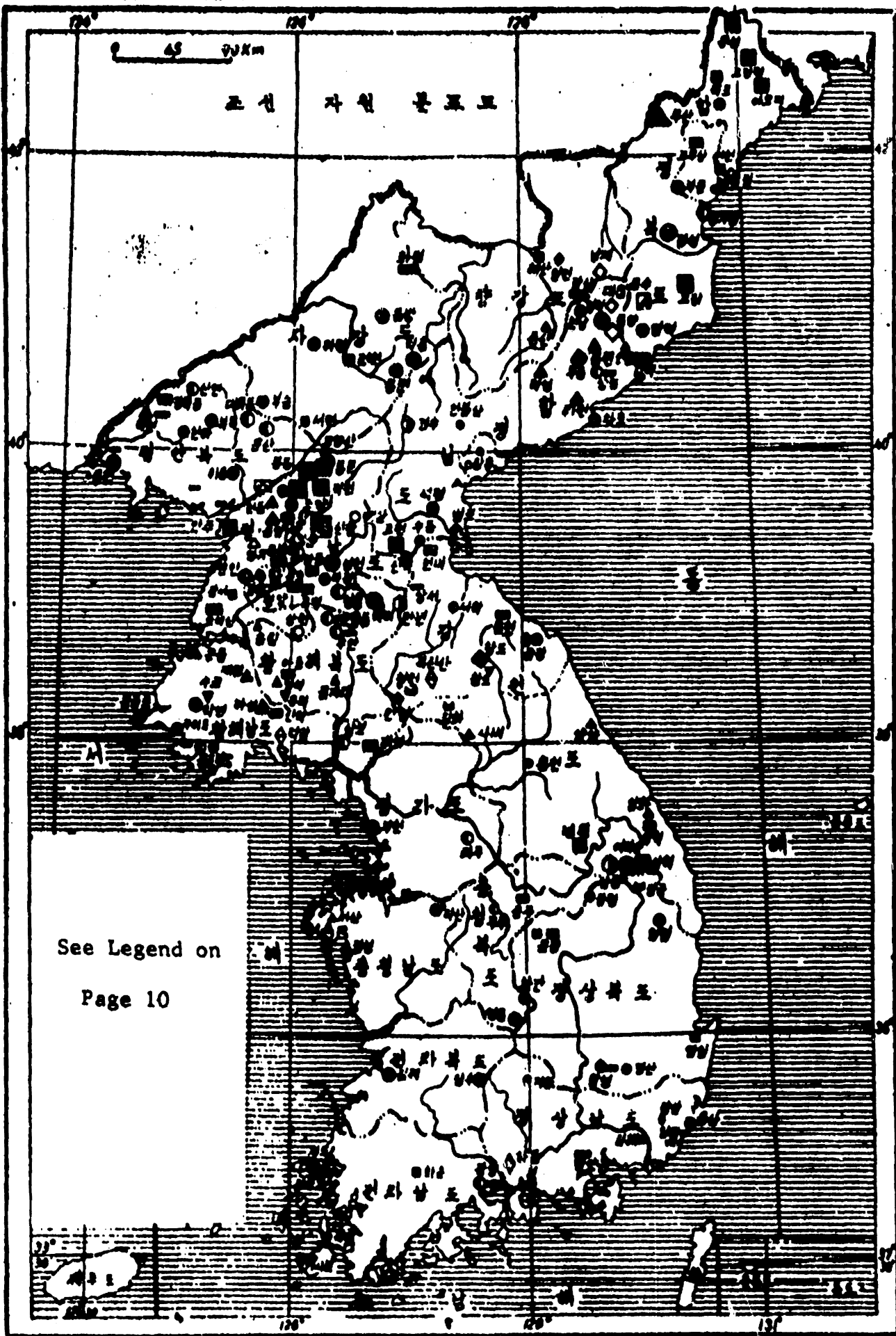
In spite of this situation, the American imperialists have forced the General Assembly of the United Nations to discuss the "annual report" of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." This move constitutes an affront to the United Nations Charter and reveals their scheme to use the United Nations as an instrument of aggression.

Similarly, the American imperialists have been scheming to prevent the participation of the representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party directly interested, in the debate on "the Korean questions." It is only natural that interested parties should take part in such a discussion.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will not recognize and will indeed resolutely reject any decision that may be made without the participation of its representatives and contrary to the interest and wishes of the Korean people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby declares that, if the United Nations is willing to carry out its original responsibilities under its Charter, the United Nations should keep its hands off the Korean question, repudiate all its resolutions on the Korean questions which have been adopted, immediately compel the withdrawal of the armed forces of the American imperialists who have stolen the name of the United Nations, and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

8 December 1962
P'yongyang



LEGEND TO MAP: DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL
RESOURCES IN KOREA

- Coal
- ▨ Brown coal (lignite)
- Peat
- ▲ Iron
- ▤ Manganese
- ▣ Chromium
- Copper
- ⊗ Lead and zinc
- ◇ Aluminum
- Gold
- ⦿ Wolfram
- ⊗ Molybdenum
- Mercury
- ⊖ Nickel
- ⊖ Cobalt
- △ Apatite
- ◇ Magnesite
- ▣ Mica
- Graphite
- ◆ Pyrite
- △ Fluorite
- ▽ Barite
- Silica sand
- ◇ Kaolin
- ▨ Marble
- ▨ Granite
- ▨ Lime stone

DOMESTIC SITUATION

In conjunction with the basic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, the Korean Labor Party in 1962 put forward a vast program of economic development with the "Six Heights" of production goals in its core.

Responding to the call of the Party and under the slogan of self-reliance, our workers, in the spirit of Chollima, continued to make innovation and progress thereby successfully completing the production goals presented by the Party.

For the first time since the overall victory of socialism in our country, the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest sovereign organ of the people, was held in 1962. Through this election, the people of Korea under the leadership of Comrade KIM Il-sung demonstrated the indomitable spirit of Chollima.

By carrying out the campaign to take the "Six Heights" of production goals in the spirit of self-reliance, the wealth and power of the nation have been increased and the foundation of a self sufficient national economy has been consolidated.

The continuously expanding political and economic power of the northern half of the Republic has boosted the morale of the people of South Korea in their struggle against the United States and for the salvation of the country, and has dealt a severe blow on American imperialists and the military fascist clique, their running dogs.

Election of Deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly

On 8 October 1962 the Korean people held election for deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly. The election was the first of its kind since the over all victory of socialism in Korea. For this reason, the election was a historic event having a far reaching political significance for the Korean people.

The period of appraising the outcome of the election marked the end of a ten-year period in which a great transformation took place in our country under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party. During this period, our workers exposed and crushed anti-Party factionalists hiding in our Party, successfully overcame the machination by revisionists and international reactionary forces, and hoisted highly the banner of proletarian internationalism. The Korean people have contributed to the socialist construction by investing wisely and living thriftily, reconstructed the relations of production into socialistic ones, converted a depressed colonial agrarian economy into a socialistic state with independent systems of agriculture and industry, and established a nation with "the highest cultural achievements in the world."

During this period our people witnessed an unprecedented period of national growth and prosperity; the people now live in the age of the Korean Labor Party, vigorous as the Chollima, filled with joy and the hope of an even brighter future. The election of deputies to the Assembly was held with the awareness of the glorious revolutionary heritages of our people, with the determination to strengthen the government of the people which has been won through bitter struggle under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party, and amidst the intense campaign to take the "Six Heights" of production goals.

By noon time on the election day, 100 percent of the eligible voters took part in the election, and cast 100 affirmative votes for the registered candidates. The election was a historic event unprecedented both in the East and the West.

By participating in the election with a strong political consciousness, our workers indicated their determination to solidly preserve and expand our people's government and the socialistic institutions, and to carry out the revolutionary tasks of building socialism and communism in our country.

The elected deputies are the founders of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, those who fought a long and bloody battle for the cause of freedom and independence of the fatherland, those who are now working unselfishly at the head of the people for the prosperity of our nation, those who have fought for our Party, fatherland, and people since the Liberation, and those patriots who are seasoned revolutionaries.

The election has shown, as Comrade KIM Il-song said, "that our government is a true government of the people which wholeheartedly serves the people and maintains a close relationship with the people, a most democratic and strong government which is based on the unity of workers and farmers and which enables the masses of the people to take part in governmental affairs."

Through the election our people have shown their support for and confidence in the Korean Labor Party and the government, and their unshakable political and moral unity.

Reorganization of the Industrial Management and Agricultural Guidance Systems

The 2nd Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee presented the economic development plan for 1962 with the "Six Heights" in its core. The Session also urged the improvement of the efficiency of managing and operating economic organs, plants, and enterprises, the strengthening of guidance and control over the supervision of Party committees of various levels over economic activities, the promotion of technical and cultural revolutions, and the mobilization of all available resources so as to insure a high rate of economic growth as indicated in the economic plan.

Shortly after the Session, Comrade KIM Il-song conducted

an on the spot instruction tour to the Tae'an Electric Plant and the Sukchon kun area so as to familiarize the people with the policies of the Party. While on this tour Comrade KIM Il-song devised a new industrial management system and the agricultural guidance system in conformity with the improved economic conditions. These systems represent a development of the Chongsalli spirit and methods aimed at setting a new pace in the national economic growth.

Reorganization of Industrial Management System

Shortly after Comrade KIM Il-song gave the historic instruction in Chongsalli, a rapidly growing number of industrial enterprises started to apply the Chongsalli methods. As a result the management guidance work has been improved and industrial production increased sharply. However, the new developments in the industrial sector in our country necessitate tightening of the Party control and the formulation of systematic and comprehensive guidance plans. The new developments in the industrial sector include the increasing complexity of relations among industrial plants, the increasing complexity of production processes, and the increased political enthusiasm and the improved economic and cultural standards of the people. Also, the mobilization of internally available resources necessitates a drastic improvement in the organization of institutions concerned. In short, the new economic condition has called for the reorganization of management systems for both industrial plants and economic enterprises.

In the course of inspecting the Tae'an Electric Plant Comrade KIM Il-song originated new management and operation systems thereby helping managerial workers solve various problems confronting industrial plants. His systems, therefore, have insured the successful conquest of the "Six Heights" of production goals, and eventually will enable us to complete the Seven-Year Plan.

The main parts of the Tae'an management system are the following: the combination of a comprehensive and concentrated production supervision systems; the system of supplying materials to production sites; a comprehensive and well organized system of supplying materials; and a collective leadership by Party committees of various levels.

The establishment of the Tasean work system has eliminated all the difficulties which arose from the separation of production control and technical control. Under the new system a unified system of supplying materials from control organizations to production sites has been organized. With the strengthening of the collective leadership of the Party committees over industrial establishments a large number of workers have begun to take part in the management of industrial enterprises. Under the system the state leadership directed downward to the people is combined with the boundless creative wisdom and initiative of the masses. This represents an application of the principle of democratic centralization. In other words, this system makes it possible for "one to work for the whole, and the whole for the one," which is a principle of collectivistic and communistic life. Thus, the Tasean work system embodies principles of communism in the management of industrial establishments.

The new industrial management system proved its value within one year and in 1962 it brought about a production boom.

Reorganization of Agricultural Management Systems According to Socialistic Principles

As the technical revolution goes on in our rural communities the material and technical foundation of cooperative farms in our country has been strengthened, and the agricultural production processes have become increasingly complex. In view of this situation a mere administrative supervision over agricultural activities has proved not enough. It has become necessary to control agricultural activities through organizations with adequate technical facilities and well trained staff. The Seven-Year Plan also calls for the promotion of mechanization, electrification, a wide use of chemicals, and irrigation works, and for the liberation of workers and farmers from heavy labor. In order to capture the Height of 5 million tons of grain in one year it was also necessary to institute new management systems so as to combine properly production and technical relations. The new agricultural management system created by Comrade KIM Il-song is an answer to the demand of the agricultural sector at the present stage of its development.

Basic features of the new agricultural management system deal with the establishment of kun agricultural cooperative management committees, provincial agricultural community management committees, and the reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture into the Commission on Agriculture. The establishment of the kun agricultural cooperative management committees makes it possible for the government to supervise agricultural activities by enterprise management methods and without violating the principle of cooperative ownership. Similarly, the establishment of the provincial agricultural community management committees takes away jurisdiction over agricultural activities from the provincial people's councils.

Each kun agricultural cooperative management committee is in charge of all farm machine stations, farm machine plants, irrigation centers, material supply stations, and livestock centers in the kun. At the same time the committee supervises economic planning by agricultural cooperatives, livestock breeding, application of fertilizer, ploughing, the introduction of advanced farming techniques, labor management, fiscal and accounting work of agricultural cooperatives within the same kun.

The kun agricultural cooperative management committee is also in charge of procuring and transporting materials needed for farming and various farm products, making a kun wide plan for agricultural production, promoting irrigation projects, electrification, soil improvement, community development, carrying out cultural revolution, and improving communist education.

Each provincial agricultural community management committee works out and implements comprehensive plans for the development of rural communities in the province, supervises the activities of kun agricultural cooperative management committees, and carries on the work which the Ministry of Agriculture has been doing in each province.

The Commission on Agriculture is in charge of planning the agricultural industry on the national basis, supervises the entire agricultural activities in the nation, promotes agricultural scientific researches, and takes measures to insure adequate supplies of materials for the agricultural industry.

In 1962 a new agricultural management system ranging from the central government to kuns was instituted.

Under the new agricultural management system it has become possible for the state to take command of material and technical factors bearing on the agricultural industry. By instituting the enterprise management methods over the agricultural cooperatives the principle of ownership by all and the principle of cooperative ownership have been closely combined so that the state assistance to rural communities can be increased. With the establishment of the new management system it has become easy to place a special emphasis on political work so that the initiative and enthusiasm of the masses can be mobilized to the full and that the masses will take part in the management of enterprises in the capacity of the masters of the enterprises.

The new management systems for industry and agriculture embody the great Chongsalli spirit and the Chongsalli methods; similarly, the systems represent a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions in our country in conformity with the law of economic development in our country.

The new management systems for industry and agriculture originated by Comrade KIM Il-song brought about a drastic upsurge of production in the entire national economy, and make it possible for work team movement to play a significant role in the development of the national economy. Furthermore, the systems played a vital role in promoting the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

Changsong Conference of Local Leaders

Under the direct leadership of Comrade KIM Il-song, a conference of local Party and economic leaders was held on 7 and 8 August 1962 in Changsong kun, P'yongan-pukto.

The meeting was held after local Party and economic leaders had visited Changsong and Sakju areas, which set good examples in the development of local industry, for about one week.

At the meeting Comrade KIM Il-song proposed that the good examples set at Changsong kun should be followed by the people throughout the nation. He presented concrete tasks aimed at the improvement of the living conditions of

the entire population by strengthening local industry and by diversifying agricultural industry.

Following the decision of the June 1958 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee calling for the development of local industry through the nation wide mass movement, a marked progress has been made in the local industry. The local industry now accounts for more than a half of the entire consumer goods production in our country, and the technical facilities of the local industry have been vastly improved.

Great strides have been made in the agricultural sector especially since the Chongsalli instructions were given, and the creation of the kun agricultural cooperative management committees has contributed to the agricultural development. These steps have created favorable conditions for the consolidation of material and technical foundation of the agricultural industry. In view of the necessity of carrying out the tasks for the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan as promptly and efficiently as possible it was felt that local industry and agricultural cooperatives should be brought closer.

Here, Comrade KIM Il-song was of the view that kun should play the role of bringing the local industry and agricultural cooperatives closer. Thus, he urged that all kun in the nation should reach the level of development of Changsong and Sakju in the coming 2 to 3 years.

At the conference Comrade KIM Il-song presented the ways and means of promoting the local industry and the agricultural industry and then analysed the role to be played by kun in building socialism in our country. (See documents)

In his concluding remarks, Comrade KIM Il-song said, "kun is the lowest supervisory organ of the administrative structure of the state in direct charge of farm villages and farmers and with direct contact with the farmers and workers," and that it is "the focal points of contact between rural and urban areas in the political, economic, and cultural fields."

Analysing the important role to be played by kun at the present stage of building socialism, Comrade KIM Il-song stated that kun will play an increasingly important role in eliminating the basic differences between rural and urban areas, and commented on the role of kun under communism.

Comrade KIM Il-song stated: "The strengthening of the work of kun and the development of the kun sites will not only speed up socialist construction but will also contribute to the gradual elimination of differences between rural and urban areas and the building of a communist society."

He also said: "Even when a communist society is realized it will be difficult to establish industrial base in each ri. For this reason, even under communism, kun will remain as the economic focal point linking rural and urban areas, and the industrial base for rural communities."

Thus, Comrade KIM Il-song pointed out the importance of establishing vital points for the eventual elimination of differences between rural and urban areas, and brought up some questions concerning economic vital points under communism. This is another example of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism.

Along with the Chonskalli instructions and the Tae'an instructions, the statement by Comrade KIM Il-song at the Changsong conference of local leaders will have a far reaching significance for the socialist construction in our country.

Conquest of the "Six Heights"

As a part of the task for the first three years under the Seven-Year Plan the Second Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee presented the "Six Heights" of production goals for 1962. The "Six Heights" of production goals call for the production of 5 million tons of grain, 250 million meters of fabric, 800 million tons of marine products, the construction of 200,000 flats (including 100,000 houses for farmers) as well as the production of 1.2 million tons of steel and 15 million tons of coal.

The conquest of the "Six Heights" is a part of our glorious struggle for a better living condition for our people and the continued prosperity of our nation. Although the tasks covered by the "Six Heights" were difficult and vast, our workers and farmers, being proud of taking part in the glorious struggle, overcame all difficulties and conquered the Heights.

The conquest of the "Six Heights" was due to the excellent leadership provided by the Korean Labor Party and Comrade KIM Il-song who always provide accurate objectives of struggle and the ways of achieving them as well as to the indomitable spirit of the Korean people who are united as one around the Party.

The Second Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee presented scientific ways and means of attaining the goals of the "Six Heights." The Third Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee, which was held shortly after the Second Expanded Plenary Session, took measures to improve the leadership of Party organs of various levels and to strengthen the "combat capacity" of Party organs.

Shortly after the "Six Heights" were announced, Comrade KIM Il-song visited the Taean Electric Plant and Sukchon kun. It is there that he presented the new industrial management system representing a generalization of experiences gained at the Plant and the kun. Thus, he provided a key to success in capturing the "Six Heights."

The Taean work methods and the new agricultural management system have brought the Chongsalli spirit and Chongsalli methods closer to the people and brought into reality the mass line of the Party.

Stimulated by the on the spot instructions given by Comrade KIM Il-song at the Taean Electric Plant, workers in our country staged a "20 day campaign" to make a thorough preparation for increased production.

Workers of the Taean Electric Plant held a meeting on 10 January 1962 and resolved themselves to accomplish the 1962 production assignment, which is double that of the preceeding year, two months ahead of the schedule. They also appealed to the workers of the nation to join in a socialist competition for production. The torch of socialist competition kindled at the Taean Electric Plant was spread promptly to various plants, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives, and the whole nation was wrapped in the determination to capture the "Six Heights" at any cost.

A national meeting of enthusiasts in the aquatic industry held between 12 and 14 February 1962 adopted a

resolution pledging themselves to 300 day a year fishing expedition and to produce 800,000 tons of marine products. Also, on 9 April 1962 a national meeting of construction workers engaged in building farm cultural houses.

During his visit to the Hwanghae Steel Works in the latter part of August, Comrade KIM Il-song presented the task for organizing and carrying out an "120 day campaign" to mark the final charge on the "Six Heights." Feeling a strong sense of pride about being led by the Party and the Premier and with a sense of responsibility for the revolutionary age, our workers kept on assaulting the "Six Heights" through overcoming all sorts of difficulties and carrying on various reforms.

A national campaign was organized to capture the goal of producing 5 million tons of grain. A "15 day campaign" was organized in Spring to overcome the drought condition which lasted for more than 40 days. Supported by the economic sturdy industrial sector and the masses of the people, farmers reached the goal of producing 5 million tons of grain overcoming severe drought conditions, worst in decades, floods, and typhoons.

As a result of an intensive production drive, the textile workers attained the textile production goal of 250 million meters of fabric by noon of 21 December 1962, and thereby creating the foundation for producing 300 million meters of fabric in 1963. The textile production in 1962 was 137 percent as large as that for 1961 and 321 percent as large as that for 1956.

In spite of unusually adverse conditions of sea currents our fishery workers carried out a "60 day campaign" to catch 100,000 tons of cuttlefish and a winter fishing drive aimed at catching 300,000 tons of pollack. Fishery workers produced 804,000 tons of marine products by 15 December 1962. The aquatic production in 1962 was 142 percent as large as that for 1961 and 207 percent as large as that for 1956. The level of the aquatic production in 1962 was higher than the level of aquatic production projected for 1963.

At the beginning of 1962 construction workers pledged themselves to the campaign of "each construction worker will build housing for four families." In May the campaign was expanded so that each construction worker would build housing for 5.6 families, and in June it was

further expanded to 6 families. By 19 December 1962 the construction workers conquered the Height of construction goal for 1962.

Stimulated by the on the spot instructions given by the Premier, workers at the Hwanghae Iron Works remodelled the No 5 open hearth furnace and enlarged the No 2 open hearth furnace. Smelter workers throughout the nation in 1962 continued the efforts to normalize production by carrying on an emulation movement. By 28 December 1962 smeltery workers reached the production goal of pig iron and granulated iron set at 1.2 million tons. The steel production for 1962 was 136 percent as high as in 1961 and 553 percent as high as in 1956. In 1962 44 new steel materials and 55 structural steels were introduced, and the production of processed steel materials increased sharply.

In spite of the heavy damage caused by a long rainy spell, coal workers produced 13,200,000 tons of coal in 1962, or 112 percent as much as in 1961 and 338 percent as much as in 1956.

It has been shown that our workers, faithful to the Party and the fatherland, have in a glorious way carried out many tasks related to the "Six Heights" of production goals. Thanks to the conquest of the Heights, the national economy was vastly developed and comprehensive technical reforms were carried out. In 1962 the Taean Electric Plant completed its production assignments two months ahead of schedule, and numerous plants including major industrial enterprises completed their production assignments for each month and quarter. As a result the volume of industrial production for 1962 grew 20 percent over the previous year (the average annual growth rate of industry projected in the Seven-Year Plan is 18 percent). The volume of industrial production in 1962 was 10.2 times as large as that for 1944, the year before Liberation, and 8.5 times as large as that for 1949. In the single year of 1962, our country produced more industrial goods than we did in the ten year period between 1946 and 1955.

The production of means of production in 1962 was 121 percent as large as it was in 1961 and the consumer goods production for 1962 was 118 percent as large as it was in 1961. This means that the basic line of economic development adopted by our Party, namely the preferential development of the heavy industry combined with the simultaneous development of the light industry and agricul-

ture was implemented successfully in 1962.

The volume of goods produced by the local industry in 1962 was 126 percent as large as it was in 1961, and the local industry accounted for 51 percent of the production of light industry products. This means that the Party policy calling for the parallel development of the central [state operated] industry and the local industry was carried out.

Between 1957 and 1962 our industrial sector developed at the average annual growth rate of 25.1 percent. The average annual growth rate of industry since the end of the Korean War (1954) was 33.6 percent.

Thanks to the successful fulfillment of the industrial production plan for 1962 diversification of production was promoted, various branches of the industrial sector were well equipped, and a balance was achieved in the industrial sector as a whole.

The machine building industry, a branch of industry that plays a decisive role in the technical revolution, accounted for 23 percent of the total industrial production in 1962. The 1962 output by the machine building industry and the metal processing industry was 145 times as large as that in 1946, the year following Liberation.

Giant strides were made toward the technical revolution by putting into effect the Party policy calling for adequate production preparation and the production of spare parts prior to undertaking actual production. Compared to 1961 the production of spare parts in 1962 increased as follows: 946 percent in the metallurgical industry, 217 percent in the mineral and coal mining industries, 149 percent in the ship building industry, and 635 percent in the machine tool industry.

With the development of favorable conditions for production, the improvement of the supply of materials, and the improvement of the skills of workers, the labor productivity in the industrial sector increased 4 percent in 1962 over 1961. Taking the labor productivity of various branches of the industrial sector for 1961 at 100, the labor productivity of corresponding branches of the industrial sector for 1962 was as follows: 103 for the industrial establishments under the Ministry of Metal and Chemical Industries, 108 for the establishments under

the Machine Industry, 112 for the establishments under the Light Industry Commission, and 107 for the enterprises under the Ministry of Aquatic Products Industry.

An improvement in the industrial organization and the development of the machine building industry marked a giant step toward the establishment of a self sufficient industrial system.

In 1962 great achievements were also made in the agricultural sector. The agricultural management system devised by Comrade KIM Il-song stimulated the farmer's enthusiasm for production and improved the technical and scientific foundation of the agricultural industry. In 1962 the material and technical foundation of the agricultural sector was vastly strengthened. In order to speed up farm mechanization 27 farm machine stations were established in 1962. 15,700 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p per tractor) were used for farming purposes, and an average of 0.78 tractor was used for 100 chongbo of cultivated lands.

Also in 1962 many large and small irrigation projects including the first stage of the Chongdan Irrigation Project and the expansion of the Kiyang Irrigation System were completed. The area of irrigated land increased by 30,000 chongbo over 1961.

The amount of chemical fertilizers distributed reached 779,000 tons, or 13 percent more than 1961. The amount of manure produced in 1962 was 12 percent larger than that in 1961.

Upsurge of production also took place in other branches of the agricultural sector including the livestock industry, the fruit growing industry, and the sericultural industry.

The transportation and communications industries also rendered splendid services for the development of the national economy and the conquest of the "Six Heights."

In order to bring about a decisive improvement in the national economy, the state in 1962 appropriated 77.2 percent of the entire state capital construction funds for productive purposes. 74 percent of the capital construction funds appropriated for productive purposes were devoted to the industrial sector. 59 percent of the

funds allocated to the industrial sector went to the heavy industry. The amount of funds allocated to the light industry in 1962 was 1.2 times larger than that for 1961.

In undertaking industrial projects our Party paid special attention to the question of establishing a proper priority system; our Party also paid keen attention to the question of increasing the economic effectiveness of capital investment.

In 1962 our workers established with our skills, facilities, and labor numerous plants, enterprises, and workshops including the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant with the annual production capacity of 30,000 tons of chemical fiber.

The national income for 1962 was 1.1 times as large as 1961 mainly because of the fulfilment of production assignments in all branches of the national economy, efficient use of production facilities, and the increased labor productivity.

The state revenue in 1962 amounted to 2,896,360,000 Won, or 16.7 percent larger than that in 1961. A large portion of the state revenue came from socialistic enterprises. The revenue from socialistic enterprises grew at the average annual rate of 25.1 percent between 1957 and 1962. Because of the rapid increase in state revenue the vast demand for state expenditure has been met. The funds resulting from budget surplus between 1957 and 1962 was 3.8 times as large as the 1949 state revenue. This proves the correctness of the Party policy aimed at balancing property accumulation and consumption of funds and strengthening the financial foundation of the state.

In connection with the tasks for the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan, our Party paid a special attention to the question of improving the living conditions of the people. In 1962 the average wage of workers and clerical workers was 101 percent as high as it was in 1961. The average wage of fishery workers increased 23 percent in 1962. In order to raise the living standard of farmers, the state in 1962 cancelled the agricultural tax-in-kind on 469 agricultural cooperatives. The Party also sought to improve the living conditions of farmers by encouraging the combination of growing crops and raising domestic animals, an example set at Changson and Sakju kun.

An increase in the supply of commodities to the people concomitant with the increased production of consumer goods and the growth of consumer demands is a necessary factor for improving the living conditions of the people.

The production of various clothings in 1962 was as follows:

Products	1962 Production	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Underwear	20,650,000 each	135
Overcoat	2,240,000 "	159
Headwear	4,858,000 "	117
Socks	29,428,000 pairs	103
Footwears	23,710,000 "	119

In 1962, the grain production reached 5 million tons, the supply and reserve of principal and subsidiary foodstuffs increased, and the supply of traditional Korean foods increased.

The area of residential housing for workers and clerical workers reached 3,110,000 square meters, or 1.7 times as large as that for 1961. Farmers also moved into cultural residential housing with the total space of 3,020,000 square meters, or 8.2 times as large as that for 1961.

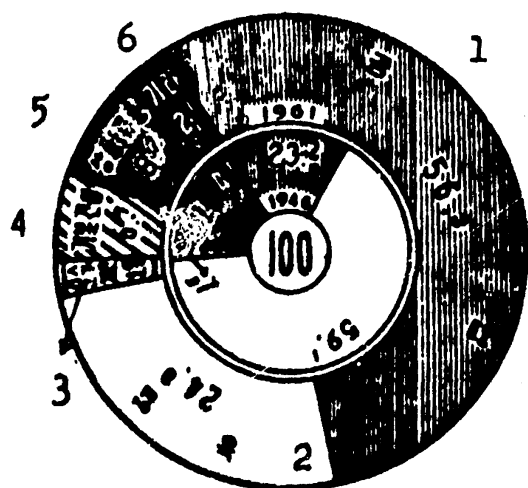
For the purpose of improving cultural and social services, the state spent 23.3 percent more than it did in 1961. The amount of funds appropriated for cultural and educational purposes in 1962 was 23.3 percent larger than that for 1961. Similarly, the funds appropriated for public health purposes increased 21.5 percent compared with 1961.

In 1962 central tasks for the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan designed to improve the people's living conditions in a decisive way were carried out in many branches of the national economy.

The brilliant achievements in 1962 were made by our people who, in the spirit of self help, and united as one around the Party headed by Comrade KIM Il-song, established self-sufficient national economy overcoming many difficulties. In the spirit of self help, our people carried on cultural revolution and technical revolution by mobilizing hidden resources and producing goods in shortage. As a result the heavy industry was consolidated, and the rate of domestic supply of machinery reached 92 percent. All these accomplishments represent giant steps toward the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan aimed at technical revolution, cultural revolution, and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

The correctness of the industrial management system and the agricultural guidance system originated at the initiative of Comrade KIM Il-song was proved by the successful way in which production plans were fulfilled. These new systems, together with the conclusions reached at the Changsong conference concerning the role to be played by kun, have opened a path for shortening the period of transition to communism.

BREAKDOWN OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT BY SECTORS OF ECONOMY



- 1) Industry
- 2) Agriculture
- 3) Transportation and Communications
- 4) Capital Construction
- 5) Commodity Circulation
- 6) Others

Chollima Work Team Movement

While the campaign to take the "Six Heights" was carried on the Chollima work team movement was vigorously promoted. With the establishment of the industrial management system and the agricultural guidance system, the leadership role of the Party has been drastically strengthened, and the direct participation of the masses in the management of enterprises increased. And with the strengthening of communist education and the teaching of our revolutionary traditions, the Chollima work team movement was expanded into Chollima workshop movement, and Chollima plant movement. The Chollima work team movement reached out to the "street people's teams." Thus, the northern half of our Republic has turned into a gigantic family comprising cities, farms, industrial plants, government organs, and "street" people's teams.

The expansion of the Chollima work team movement led to the intensive efforts to mobilize hidden resources, to promote people's inventiveness, and to streamline production processes. It also led to the increased utilization of production facilities and to the normalization of production procedures as pointed out by the Second Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee which presented the production goals known as the "Six Heights."

The spirit of continuously making reforms and progress and the communistic collectivism are now ruling the minds of the people in our country. They stem from patriotism, comradeship among revolutionaries, and the love for humanity.

As of the end of 1962 a total of 2,790,216 persons were engaged in the Chollima work team movement including 1,007,125 workers and clerical workers, 1,177,837 members of agricultural cooperatives, and 605,254 students. 12,743 work teams and workshops have received the title of the Chollima work team or workshop. The number of workers

belonging to these work teams and workshops was 365,271. The number of work teams which received the Chollima title in 1962 was 149 percent as large as that for 1961, and the number of workers belonging to the cited work teams in 1962 was 177 percent as large as the corresponding figure for 1961. As of the first half of 1963 the number of Chollima workshops was 17. For the first time in our country the Taean Electric Plant has received the title of the Chollima plant.

By carrying on technical reform movement in all fronts of socialist construction the riders of the Chollima, the red fighters of the Party, achieved good results in the efforts to free men from toilsome labor and to increase labor productivity. Our Party put a special emphasis on communist education and the teaching of revolutionary heritage so as to remake men; the new morality of working, learning, and living in communist ways, was accepted by the people.

The riders of Chollima voluntarily took part in the management of enterprises, and introduced the system of "team leader for a day," the system of self inspection, and the system under which each work team sets its own work load so that members of work teams will control their activities, inspect their own works, and try to reduce production cost and improve product quality on voluntary basis and without the service of accountants or the workers determining work norms.

The Chollima riders are training themselves into communists by learning the revolutionary spirit of the communist fighters of the past, and are leading the nation with a singularity of purpose. Under the influence of the collective political body that we have been able to create stragglers of the past are being converted to progressive elements, and negative elements are turned into positive elements; and true communists are coming from all quarters of our life.

In 1962 many instances of heroism and civic excellence took place including the heroic rescue of a child by Comrade KIM Chong-sun, a hero of the Republic. Other instances include: the members of the Minchong No 558 trawler who were drifting on rough sea for five days after being hit by typhoon and finally survived the ordeal (the No 558 trawler belongs to the Kajin Aquatic Product Center); the members of the Minchong No 557

trawler who rescued comrades in distress overcoming extreme difficulties; the rescue of three children from icy water by PAIK Jung-ki, the hero of the Republic, the rescue of children from on coming trains over a bridge and railway track by PAK Kum-sun and CHON Sin-ja. They are the red flowers grown on the fertile soil of socialism in our country, precious treasures of our people, and the fruits of the communist education instituted by our Party. Their actions are due in one way or another to the sagacious leadership of our Party combining communist education and the teaching of communist heritages; young people of our country are endeavoring to live as the anti-Japanese partisans with the instructions by Comrade KIM Il-song as the guide.

Today, our country has been transformed into a collective body which breathes and lives with the spirit and will of the Party. Apraising the year of 1962 as a year of victory the people of Korea, holding weapons in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other, are forging ahead for the conquest of the 10 great tasks.

National Independence by Self Reliance

At the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly (between 22 and 23 October 1962), Premier KIM Il-song delivered a historic statement titled, "The Current Tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." In the statement the Premier stated that, in view of the forcible occupation of South Korea by the American imperialists, the heads of the international imperialism, and the American plotting to provoke a war in Asia, "a self reliant peaceful unification of our country can be achieved after the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and going through a series of steps on a gradual basis."

As the first step toward the gradual unification of the fatherland, Premier KIM declared, the American invaders should be expelled from South Korea in order to remove the tension being created between South and North Korea because of the aggressive policies of American imperialists and the scheme to divide the Korean people. The next step is a non aggression pact between South Korea and North Korea to be followed by the reduction of armed forces of both sides to 100,000 men or less.

The next step is the opening of economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between the South and the North and then move on to the realization of the federal union of the two parts of the nation as a preliminary step toward the unification.

Premier KIM Il-song proposed the establishment of a unified central government comprising representatives of various social strata of South Korea and North Korea through a free and general election based on Democratic principles. He stated that the establishment of a unified government should follow the series of steps indicated above.

The rational and realistic proposal by Premier KIM Il-song has encouraged the Korean people to pursue the national unification, and has enhanced the flames of anti-American and national salvation campaign waged by the people of South Korea.

The 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly held between 20 and 21 June 1962 discussed the ways and means of expelling the American invaders from South Korea, to rescue the people of the southern part of our country from the living hell, and to unite the country. The Session made an appeal for waging a national campaign to expell the American invaders.

The Session emphasized the following points: it is not a time for us to discriminate the differences of political pursuasion, religious commitment, or the acts of the past if we are to unite the country; all patriotic forces throughout Korea should unite for the struggle; even a single grain of rice or a drop of water should be refused to the American aggressors; to make it impossible for the aggressors to put a step on our land. The Session also emphasized that the American aggressors will not be able to stay in our country if all our people are united as one against them, and that the unification of Korea will ultimately be achieved.

The Session unanimously adopted a letter from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Korea, social and political activists in South Korea, and the entire population of Korea. The Session also unanimously adopted a memorandum addressed to the national assemblies of nations of the world.

(see documents)

Following the 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our Government on 24 June 1962 made public a memorandum titled "On Aggressive Acts of the American Imperialists in Korea" in which the aggressive acts of the American imperialists are chronologically listed and the methods of removing the cause of hindering the peaceful unification of the country were elucidated. (See documents)

Stimulated by the appeal made by the 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly, the people of Korea organized mass demonstrations and assemblies on the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of American Troops from South Korea" demanding an immediate withdrawal of the aggressors.

On 27 June 1962 a meeting of the National People's Council for the Preservation of Peace in Korea was held. At the meeting problems relating to the intensification of the campaign to remove the American aggressors and to unite the country were discussed. At the same time, ways of implementing the appeal of the 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly were also discussed.

In 1962 the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, on the one hand, carried on a national campaign to expel American aggressors from South Korea, and on the other hand, exposed point by point the schemes of the American imperialists to hide their aggressive policies behind the cover of the United Nations.

In view of the publication of the "annual report" of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" submitted to the 17th meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, the Government issued a memorandum on 24 November 1962 titled, "On Expelling American Troops from South Korea and Achieving National Unification of Korea" (See documents). The Foreign Ministry on 26 November 1962 issued a document titled, "On the Criminal Acts Committed by the American Troops in Korea." (See documents).

In view of the illegal nature of the debate on "the Korean question" at the United Nations General Assembly, the Foreign Ministry on 8 December 1962, in a communique, declared that our government will not

approve of any decision being made contrary to the interest of the Korean people and without the participation of the representatives of our government. The communique declared that the United Nations, consistent with its Charter, should take its hands off the Korean question, retract all "decisions" on the "Korean question", remove the American aggressors from South Korea, who have stolen the name of the "United Nations forces", and dissolve the "United Nations Commissions on Korean Unification and Rehabilitation."

On 20 December 1962, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry issued a statement declaring invalid the "resolution" on "the Korean question" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the machination of the American imperialists.

In 1962 the Korean people fought resolutely against the plottings of the Japanese militarists and the South Korean military fascist clique, with the connivance of the American imperialists, to conclude the criminal "Korean-Japanese talks," and the attempts by the military fascist clique in South Korea to sell out the people of Korea under the pretense of "immigration."

In a statement issued on 15 February 1962, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland pointed out that at the instigation of the American imperialists, the military clique in Japan is plotting an invasion of Korea by promoting the "Korean-Japanese talk ." Also, in a statement addressed to the people of South Korea on 25 February 1962, the Committee appealed to the people to rise up against the criminal "immigration" move. In various parts of our Republic many mass demonstrations were held against the "Korean-Japanese talk" and the anti-people criminal acts committed by the military fascists in South Korea. These demonstrations and mass rallies appealed the people of South Korea to wage a strong campaign so as to crush the plot of the Japanese militarists to reinvade Korea.

In view of the fact that the Japanese Government, at the instigation of the American imperialists, is negotiating unilaterally with the military regime in South Korea on many historically important matters having immediate bearing on the interest of the Korean

people, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on 13 December 1962. (See documents). In this statement, our Government stated firmly that any economic and military agreements concluded at the "Korean-Japanese talk" will be absolutely invalid.

On 15 May 1952 the following organizations issued a joint communique exposing to the people of Korea all the criminal acts committed by the American imperialists and the military fascist clique in South Korea since the "military revolt": The Committee for a Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Central Committee of the League of All Craft Unions in Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Farmer's League, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Youth League, the Central Committee of the League of Writers and Artists in Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Journalists in Korea, the Korean Democratic Jurist Association, the Korean Democratic Scientist Association, the Korean Student Association. (See documents).

On 6 December 1962 the Korean Democratic Jurist Association issued a statement (see documents) exposed the reactionary nature of the "Revised Constitution" put through by the military clique in South Korea, and appealed the people of South Korea to resolutely oppose the move.

In 1962 the people of the northern half of the Republic actively supported and encouraged the struggle of the people of South Korea for survival and democratic rights in spite of the vicious oppression by the American imperialists and the military regime. On 6 June 1962 the students of the Korea University rose up in an anti-American campaign directed against the brutal acts of the American Imperialists. Following their uprising the students of the Seoul National University and the Taegu University opened an anti-American campaign. In support of these campaigns mass rallies were held in many cities in North Korea including P'yongyang, and in plants, farms, enterprises, and schools. At these rallies statements expressing the wholehearted support of the people of North Korea for the patriotic stands taken by the people and students of South Korea condemning the brutal and humiliating acts committed by the American imperialists and pressing for the withdrawal of the American aggressors.

In statements released on 23 April 1962 and 1 December 1962 the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist League condemned the suppression of the freedom of speech by the American imperialists and the military fascist clique. At the same time, the statements urged the journalists in South Korea to expose thoroughly the colonial policy of the American imperialists and the treasonous acts of the military regime and to struggle hard for the unification of the fatherland.

Brotherly Acts Toward the People of South Korea

The Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic have been and are making every effort to rescue the people in the southern half of our country who are suffering from the forcible occupation by the American imperialists.

On 12 January 1962 the Central Committee of the Commission on Aquatic Product Industry of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to send 1,000 bags of rice, 10,000 meters of fabric, and 5,000 pairs of footwears to the victims of typhoon in the Sokcho, Myongju, Kosong, and Uljin areas along the eastern coast.

In a telegram to CHOE Tu-son, the President of the Red Cross Association in South Korea, the Central Committee of the Commission on Aquatic Product Industry made the offer and stated that the relief materials would be delivered to representatives of the Red Cross Association at Panmunjom or any other convenient places. The Committee requested the Red Cross Association in South Korea to give in reply the procedures and dates of delivery.

On 8 August 1962 the marines of the People's Army and fishing workers rescued 143 fishermen from South Korea who were in distress because of rough seas and high wind off the coast of Hwanghae-do. The Government of the Republic gave medical treatment to those who needed it, and gave new clothing, underwear, footwear, and consumer goods to the fishermen. In addition, the fishermen received 1,000 meters of wire rope, 7,000 meters of hemp rope, 800 meters of fabric, 560 meters of net, lumber, wire, and various kinds of oils. Their vessels were also repaired at the cost of 4 million Hwan in the South Korean currency.

The fishermen from South Korea were sent back to their homes on 26 August from Haeju after they were recuperated under the warm care provided by our Government. Authorities concerned in our Republic gave them various items needed on vessels as well as foodstuffs and consumer products.

International Support for the Struggle of the Korean People for a Peaceful Unification of Korea

The struggle of the Korean people for the removal of American imperialists from South Korea and for the national unification of Korea has received support from fraternal nations and peace-loving nations throughout the world.

In support of the communique sent by the 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly to many nations of the world, socialist nations issued 6 statements, 27 resolutions, 35 telegrams, and one petition. Mass rallies were held in various parts of the world including Peking, Hanoi, and Havana.

Communications received in reply to the communique emphasized that the forced occupation of South Korea by the American troops is the cause of all the miseries of the people of South Korea and the great obstacle to the unification of Korea. Stressing also that the presence of the American troops in South Korea is a threat to the world peace, the communications unanimously demanded the withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea. The communications also expressed support for the views expressed by the Supreme People's Assembly and stated that the people of socialist nations will be side by side with the people of Korea in the struggle against the common enemy, the American imperialists.

A number of nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America expressed a deep interest in the communique by the Supreme People's Assembly and expressed their supported for our struggle. Also, many progressive organizations and publications including the Burmese People's Unification Front and the Burmese Youth League expressed their support for the communique.

10 democratic organizations including the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Secretariat of the World Student Federation

issued 7 statement or joint communiques. On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of "25 June" [outbreak of the Korean War], many international organizations and social organizations in various nations expressed their support for the communique issued by the Supreme People's Assembly.

Also, 24 social organizations including the World Youth League, the Secretariat of the World Student League, and the Secretariat of the World Women's League sent letters or telegrams to their counterparts in our country expressing support for the communique.

When the "Korean question" was illegally discussed by the United Nations General Assembly between 11 and 18 December 1962, diplomatic representatives of a number of socialist nations, expressing their support for the Korean people's struggle for national unification, demanded an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops including the American troops from South Korea, and cast negative votes on the American proposal for the continuation of the "United Nations Commission on Korean Unification and Rehabilitation."

In 1962 the Korean people's struggle for the unification of Korea through self-determination won the support of many nations of the world. On the contrary, the American imperialists, under attack from people of the world, were more and more isolated.

The international and domestic conditions in 1962 developed in favor of our revolutionary cause. In 1962, the people of Korea, under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party, contributed to the world peace by pursuing a peaceful unification of Korea and by exposing and crushing the aggressive policies of the American Imperialists.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

A. STATE ORGANS

1. Supreme Sovereign Organs

Supreme People's Assembly

The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest sovereign organ of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The legislative power is exercised solely by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly is composed of deputies elected through general, equal, direct, and secret balloting. The term of office of the deputies is four years.

The Supreme People's Assembly exercises the highest authorities of the state.

The Supreme People's Assembly may have regular or special sessions. The regular sessions are held two times a year, and the special sessions are held when the Presidium of the Assembly deems it necessary or at the request of the one third majority of the deputies.

The Assembly now in session is the Third Assembly composed of 383 deputies elected on 10 October 1962. While the Assembly is in recess, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly functions as the highest sovereign organ of the land. The Presidium is responsible for its acts to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly:

Chairman CHOE Yong-kon

Vice Chairmen PARK Chong-ae, HONG Myong-hi,
KANG Yang-uk, PAIK Nam-un,
PARK Kum-ch'ol

Secretary General IM Ch'un-ch'u

Members YI Hyo-sun, HA Ang-ch'on,
HYON Mu-kwang, PARK Sin-dok,
CHOE Hyon, YI Yong-lo, KIM Wal-yong,
KIM Ok-sun, NO Ik-myong, KIM Chan-dok,
SONG Yol, YI Man-kyu, YI Myon-sang,
KE Ung-sang, YI Jae-bok, TO Yu-ho

Supreme People's Assembly:

Chairman CHOE Won-t'aek

Vice Chairmen YI Ki-yong, KIM Duk-ch'an

Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly:

a. Judiciary Committee

Chairman KIM Ik-son

Members HO Bong-hak, KIM Tong-kyu,
CHOE Ki-ch'ol, YI Jae-yong,
KIM Hi-sun, NO Ik-myong,
KIM Kuk-hun, KIM Si-jung,

b. Budget Committee

Chairman IM Ke-ch'ol

Members KANG Hi-won, CHONG Song-on,
O Je-ryong, YI Chan-son,
CHONG Jong-ki, CHANG Yun-pil,
YI Chang-bok, KIM Mu-hi,
PARK Sung-hup, JU Won-sang,
JI Jang-kon, YUN Yon-hwan,
CHON Kyong-hwa, YI Sok-sim

c. Committee on Diplomacy

Chairman	PARK Yong-kuk
Members	KIM Wal-yong, HO Sok-son, YUN Kon-yang, CHONG Kwang-rok, KIM Ok-sun, CHOE Hak-son.

Election of Deputies to the
Third Supreme People's
Assembly

On 8 August 1962 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly decided to hold a national election on 8 October 1962 for deputies to the Assembly, and made public the "Rules Concerning the Election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." For the purpose of organizing and supervising the election, a Central Election Committee composed of representatives of all political parties, social organizations and others was established. On 11 August 1962 decision concerning the establishment of election districts numbering 383 was announced. On 23 August 1962, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland released a statement about the election addressed to the people.

Beginning 27 August 1962 the nominations of candidates for the deputies were made by various political parties, social organizations, organs, meetings of members of industrial enterprises and cooperative organizations, and the meetings of village residents.

Following the lead taken by the meeting of the Steel Workshop of the Kangson Steel Works in the Kangson Election District, nominating meetings in numerous parts of our country nominated unanimously our beloved comrade KIM Il-song as a candidate for a deputy to the Assembly.

Also, nominating meetings in many parts of the nation nominated workers, farmers, and others who have

made distinguished records for the cause of national independence and socialist construction as candidates for deputies. Following the nominations of candidates, the registration of the candidates took place. On 5 September 1962, shortly before the registration, Premier KIM Il-song made public his letter sent to each of the nominee for the election. The following is the text of his open letter.

Open Letter

I would like to thank the voters of our country for having nominated me as a candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at nominating meetings at plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, and at meetings of village residents and county workers.

Under the provisions of Article 28, Chapter 5 of the Rules Concerning the Election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a candidate for deputy must be registered only at one election district.

Therefore, I should like to inform the voters that I have consented to my registration as a candidate at the Kangson Election District, the Election District No 56.

By struggling for a peaceful national unification and socialist construction with a singular sense of devotion I would like to return the favor shown to me.

I sincerely hope that all of you will achieve good results in your efforts to capture the "Six Heights" of production goals this year.

KIM Il-song, Premier
Cabinet of the Government of
the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea

5 September 1962

P'yongyang

Upon receiving Premier's letter accepting his nomination by the electorate of the Kangson Election District, a meeting was called by the Election Committee at the District. It was with a sense of unlimited joy that the members of the Committee unanimously decided to register Premier KIM Il-song as a candidate for deputy.

The registration of candidates took place throughout the nation between 5 and 8 September 1962. And, on 18 September 1962 election districts throughout the nation released lists of elig'ble voters in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 Chapter 2 of the Rule. At the same time, meetings between voters and candidates were held in many parts of the nation. For example, Comrade KIM Il-song met with the voters of the Kangson Election District on 16 September 1962. After thanking the voters for nominating him as a candidate for the election, Comrade KIM Il-song talked at length about the growth of the Kangson Steel Works, a pride of our country, and the agricultural development in the Kangson area. He also spoke about the prospect of the national economic development and the current tasks for various sectors of the national economy. Recalling that the Kangson Steel Works has been taking lead in carrying out Party policies and originated the Chollima movement, Comrade KIM urged the workers at the Steel Works to continue to show good examples in all undertakings.

In their meetings with voters, candidates for deputies throughout the nation spoke in detail about the achievements of the Government under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party and Comrade KIM Il-song. They also emphasized the necessity of uniting as one around the Party Central Committee so as to continue to make progress. The meetings of voters with candidates were held in various parts of the nation until the end of September.

Against the background of a heightened political enthusiasm of the people, the election of deputies to the Assembly started at 6 a.m. of 8 October 1962. The election was held strictly in accordance with the "Rules Concerning the Election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

By noon of the day, 100 percent of all eligible voters cast their ballots in all election districts in

our country including the Kangson Election District.

On 10 October 1962 the Central Election Committee issued a report on the outcome of the election. The Committee reported that 100 percent of the eligible voters who had registered for the election cast affirmative votes for the candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly registered in all election districts. Thus, all 383 candidates registered in election districts throughout the nation have been elected as deputies to the Assembly. An unprecedented good results were attained in the election of deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly. This victory is indicative of the people's confidence in the Korean Labor Party and the Premier, the unity of the Korean Labor Party, the Government of the Republic, and the people, and finally, the people's faith in the final victory of our revolution.

80 of the deputies are revolutionary fighters including 34 anti-Japanese partisans. Among the deputies are leaders of the Party and the Government including Comrade KIM Il-song, workers at various political parties and social organizations, innovators in various sectors of the national economy, representatives of agricultural cooperatives, scientists and technicians, educational leaders, public health workers, writers, and artists. Not a few of the deputies are those revolutionary fighters who took part in the struggle against the American imperialists and their puppets in the southern half of the Republic after Liberation of Korea from Japan.

Deputies also include 7 heroes of the Republic, 62 worker's heroes, 6 winners of the people's prizes, 17 meritorious miners, 1 meritorious animal husbandry worker, 2 meritorious teachers, 3 people's actors and people's artists, and 23 leaders of Chollima work teams. As many as 352 deputies are winners of various kinds of medals or decorations.

Deputies represent various strata of the population including political parties and social organizations. 112 deputies to the Second Supreme People's Assembly have been reelected.

1. Deputy Representation Classification.

Total number of deputies	383
(Women)	35
Deputies of workers	215
Deputies of farming population	62
Deputies of clerical workers and intellectuals	101
Others	5

2. Classification of Deputies by Age Groups

18 - 29	12
30 - 39	99
40 - 49	181
50 - 59	71
Over 60	20

3. Educational Backgrounds of Deputies.

College level	101
Specialized school or High school level	26
Middle school level	256

**Major Acts of the Supreme People's Assembly
in 1962**

**1. The 10th Session of the Second Supreme People's
Assembly Held on 5 April 1962**

- Agenda:** a) The settlement of accounts on the
1961 National Budget of the Government
of the Democratic People's Republic of
Korea, and a discussion on the 1962
National Budget
- b) Approval of the government order
adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme
People's Assembly of the Government of
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At this Session the accounts on the execution of the 1961 National Budget were accepted, and laws governing the 1962 National Budget were adopted. The Session also approved the government orders adopted by the Presidium of the Assembly during the 9th and 10 sessions of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

**2. The 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's
Assembly Held 20 to 21 June 1962**

- Agenda:** a) On opening a national campaign to expell
American troops from South Korea
- b) Approval of the government orders adopted
by the Presidium of the Supreme People's
Assembly of the Government of the Demo-
cratic People's Republic of Korea

After listening to and discussing the report by Comrade CHOE Yong-kon calling for a national campaign to expel American troops from South Korea, adopted on 21 June 1962 a letter to be sent in the name of the Supreme People's Assembly of our Republic to the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Korea and

political and social leaders in South Korea and to the people of Korea in general (See documents), and another letter addressed by the Assembly to the assemblies of many nations in the world. The session also approved of the government orders adopted by the Presidium of the Assembly during the 10th and 11th sessions of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

3. The first session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly Held 22 to 23 October 1962

380 of 383 recently elected deputies attended the first session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly.

Following the election of the chairman and vice chairmen of the Assembly, agenda were approved.

- Agenda: a) The organization of the Credential Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly
- b) The organization of the Standing Committees of the Assembly
- c) Approval of the government orders adopted by the Presidium of the Assembly
- d) Election of members of the Presidium of the Assembly
- e) Organization of the Cabinet of the Government
- f) Election of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic

Following the election of the Chairman of the Assembly and the election of the 6 member Credential Committee, the Assembly organized, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 42 and 43 of the Constitution, three standing committees, namely the Judiciary Committee, the Budget Committee, and the Committee on Diplomacy.

Proceeding to the point c) on the agenda the Assembly approved government orders adopted during the 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly and the 1st Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly.

On 22 October 1962 problems relating to the cabinet reorganization were discussed. Premier KIM Il-song sent a message to the Assembly saying that the current Cabinet had served its purpose and therefore he was turning over the authorities of the Cabinet to the Assembly.

After the message was received many deputies including Comrade KIM Chang-man spoke. Deputy KIM Chang-man proposed that the task of organizing a new Cabinet be entrusted to Comrade KIM Il-song, who has won the confidence and respect of the people because of his contribution to the cause of revolution and the prosperity of the country, subject to deliberation by the Assembly. He also proposed that the existing Cabinet be authorized to carry on its functions until a new Cabinet is approved by the Assembly. All deputies and those who attended the session approved his proposal unanimously.

After listening to a report by Deputy CHOE Yong-kon, the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, a resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote approving the qualifications of all the deputies who have been elected in 383 election districts throughout the nation.

On 23 October 1962 matters relating to the election of the Presidium of the Assembly were discussed. And, the Presidium composed of Comrade CHOE Yong-kon as the chairman, 5 vice chairmen, and 16 members was organized.

Next, the organization of a new Cabinet of the Government was discussed. The Assembly unanimously approved the cabinet organization plan submitted by Comrade KIM Il-song.

Comrade PARK Se-ch'ang was appointed as the Attorney General and Comrade KIM Ik-son was elected as the Chief Justice.

Premier KIM Il-song then spoke on the current tasks of the Government. (See documents).

Constitutional Amendment

On 22 October 1962 the first session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly adopted a law approving the

government order issued by the Presidium on 18 October 1962 amending Articles 57 and 58 of the Constitution and repealing Article 61 of the Constitution. The Session also passed a law amending Article 35 of the Constitution.

2. Executive Branch of the Central Government

Cabinet

The Cabinet is the highest executive organ of the State.

Pursuant to authorities granted by the Constitution, the Cabinet may issue cabinet orders or decisions, which are carried out [with a force of law] within the territory of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Cabinet controls and supervises the works and activities of various ministries and organs under its jurisdiction. Under the law governing "the Reorganization of the Cabinet of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" adopted by the 1st Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly on 22 October 1962, the Cabinet is composed of the Premier, the First Deputy Prime Minister, a number of Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers, and Commissars.

The Cabinet may hold plenary or regular sessions. Members of the entire Cabinet may attend the plenary sessions. The regular sessions of the Cabinet are attended by the Prime Minister, the First Deputy Prime Minister, and Deputy Prime Ministers.

Under Article 5 of the Law Governing Cabinet Organization, the Cabinet reorganized a number of organizations directly under its control and newly created a number of organizations.

By the government order of 11 July 1962, the Ministry of Grain Purchasing and Administration, and the Ministry of Urban Areas Management, and the State Science and

Technology Commission were created. By the government order of 19 August 1962 Ministry of Metal and Chemical Industries, the Ministry of Electric Power and Coal Industries, and the Ministry of Machine Industry were also established.

Also, by the government order of 8 January 1963 adopted by the Presidium, the Ministry of City Development and the Ministry of Industrial Development as well as the Ministry of Rural Areas Development were abolished.

The present Cabinet was organized at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly on 23 October 1962.

Cabinet Members (As of the end of March 1963)

Prime Minister	KIM Il-song
First Deputy Prime Minister	KIM Il
Deputy Prime Ministers	KIM Kwang-hyop, KIM Chang-man, CHON Il-yong, NAM Il, YI Jong-ok, YI Ju-yon, CHONG Jun-taek

Minister of National Defense	KIM Chang-bong
Minister of Social Security	SOK San
Minister of Foreign Affairs	PARK Song-ch'ol
Commissar of the State Planning Commission	CHONG Jun-t'aek
Commissar of the State Construction Commission	KIM Tu-san
Commissar of the State Science and Technology Commission	O Tong-ok
Commissar of the Light Industry Commission	PARK Yong-song
Commissar of the Agricultural Commission	KIM Man-kum
Minister of Metal and Chemical Industries	YI Jong-ok
Minister of Electric Power and Coal Industries	CHONG Il-yong
Minister of Machine Industry	CHO Tong-sob
Minister of Aquatic Product Industry	KANG Jom-ku
Minister of Forestry	CHON Tong-ch'ol
Minister of Construction Materials Industry	KIM Byong-sik

Minister of Transportation	KIM Il-il
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Minister of Transportation	KIM Hoe-il
Minister of Communications	PARK Yong-sun
Minister of Finance	HAN Sang-tu
Minister of Commerce	KIM Se-bong
Minister of Grain Purchasing and Administration	HAN Tae-yong
Minister of Trade	YI Il-kyong
Minister of Labor	PAEK Son-il
Minister of Home Affairs	PARK Mun-gyu
Minister of City Management	IM T'ae-jun
Minister of Higher Education	KIM Jong-hang
Minister of General Education	YUN Ki-bok
Minister of Culture	PARK Ung-gol
Minister of Public Health	CHOE Chang-sok
First Deputy Commissar of the State Construction Commission	KIM Ung-sang
Chairman, P'yongyang City People's Council	KANG Hi-won
President, Academy of Sciences	KANG Yong-ch'ang
First Secretary General of the Cabinet	CHOE Jae-u
Fifth Secretary General of the Cabinet	O T'ae-bong
Director of the Office of Facilities and Materials	KIM Yang-yul
Director of the Office of Light Industry	YI Yang-suk

3. Local Sovereign Organs

People's Assemblies of Various Levels

Local sovereign organs are organized under the provisions of the "Law Governing the Organization of the Local Sovereign Organs of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" adopted on 30 October 1954.

Local sovereign organs in province (or the special city under the direct supervision of the central government), city, kun (or district), ri (or up and worker's district) are the People's Assemblies in their respective areas.

The People's Assemblies are composed of deputies who are elected in universal, equal, direct, and secret elections. The term of office of the members of Provincial People's Assemblies is four years; the term of office of city, kun (or district), and ri (or up and worker's district) assembly members is two years.

People's Assemblies may meet in regular or special sessions. The regular session of Provincial, City, and kun (or District) People's Assemblies is held once in every six months, while the regular session of ri (or up and worker's district) People's Assembly is held once in every three months. Meetings of People's Assemblies of various levels are convened by the Councils of People's Commissars in their respective areas.

People's Assemblies of various levels are obliged to observe and carry out laws, government orders, Cabinet decisions, decisions of higher authorities, orders, and instructions.

People's Assemblies of higher level may cancel or modify the decisions and instructions of People's Assemblies and the Councils of People's Commissars of lower level.

Members of the present Provincial People's Assemblies were elected on 27 November 1956, and the members of city, kun (district), ri (or up or worker's district) People's Assemblies were elected on 28 February 1959.

People's Councils of Various Levels

Provincial, city, kun (or district), ri (or up and worker's district) People's Councils are executive organs of corresponding People's Assemblies and state executive organs in the respective local areas.

All People's Councils are under the control of the Cabinet and are obliged to obey the orders of the Cabinet.

People's Councils of various levels carry on the business of the State in accordance with the decisions and instructions of corresponding People's Assemblies or higher administrative authorities. They are responsible for their works to the corresponding People's

Assemblies, People's Councils of higher level, and the Cabinet.

People's Councils of higher levels may abolish or modify the decisions and instructions of People's Councils of lower level, and to stay the decisions of People's Councils of lower level.

People's Councils are composed of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary General, and Commissars.

The Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic have been taking measures aiming at the improvement of the organization of local government organs and at the enhancement of their roles so that local state organs will be up to date with the changing social conditions.

Cabinet Decision No 157 of 22 December 1961 provides for the creation of kun Agricultural Cooperative Management Committees; the jurisdiction over the management of agricultural cooperatives on kun level was transferred from Kun (or District) People's Councils to Kun Agricultural Cooperative Management Committees. At the same time, the system of supervision over Kun Council's of People's Commissars has been changed so that the Councils will play more adequately their roles as local executive organs, economic planners, and cultural and educational leaders. Also Provincial Agricultural Management Committees were created. The Committees are responsible for supervising agricultural activities within their respective provinces.

At a meeting of local Party and economic workers held at Changsong on 7 and 8 of August 1962, Premier KIM Il-song pointed out that "kun is not only a lowest administrative arms of the state supervising ri and worker's districts but also serves as a vital point linking urban and rural areas." He also stated that "the strengthening of the role of kun and maintaining kun sites in good order will speed up the socialist construction and will contribute to the gradual elimination of differences between urban and rural areas so that a communist society can be built."

On 31 January 1962, the Cabinet by Cabinet Decision

No 2 reorganized the structure of City, Kun (or District) People's Councils in order that the Councils will be able to discharge their duties more efficiently.

These measures have promoted the technical revolution in rural communities, increased agricultural production, enabled local government organs to carry on cultural revolution, brought about the concentration of local resources, and enhanced the role of local government organs.

4. Courts and Procurator's Office

Courts:

Under Article 82 of the Constitution trials within the Democratic People's Republic of Korea take place at the Supreme Court, Provincial Courts, City, Kun People's Courts, and special courts.

The purpose of Courts is to insure accurate and faithful compliance of all organs, organizations, public officials, and the people with the laws of the land. Judges of the courts are elected by the people. The term of the duty of the Justices of the Supreme Court is three years. The term of office of judges of Provincial Courts is three years while the term of office of judges of City and Kun Courts is two years.

The Justices of the Supreme Court are elected by the Supreme People's Assembly. Judges of Provincial, City, and Kun Courts are elected by People's Assemblies in their respective areas. Balloting is secret.

All citizens who have voting rights are eligible for judgeship. The Supreme Court, the highest judicial organ in the nation, supervises the work of all inferior courts.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: KIM Ik-son

Procurator's Office

According to Articles 90 and 91 of the Constitution, procurators keep watch on whether ministries, organizations belonging to ministries, organizations, public officials and the people are obeying the laws of the

land faithfully and accurately, and also whether decisions and instructions of local sovereign organs and ministry orders and regulations are in conformity with the Constitution, laws, and cabinet decisions and orders.

The head of the Procurator's Office is the Procurator General appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly. Provincial, city and kun procurators are appointed by the Procurator General. Procurators are not subordinate to local sovereign organs, but perform their duties independently of such organs.

Procurator General: PARK Se-ch'ang

B. POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Korean Labor Party

The forerunner of the Korean Labor Party was the Korean Communist Party. The Korean Communist Party was organized on 10 October 1945 with the communists who had been trained in their struggle against the Japanese under the direct leadership of Comrade KIM Il-song as the backbone of the Party. The Korean Communist Party was transformed into the Korean Labor Party in conformity with the progress of revolution in our country.

A vanguard of the entire working class of our country, the Korean Labor Party represents the interest of the Korean people. The Korean Labor Party is composed of progressive fighters who are working among workers, farmers and intellectuals to promote the welfare of the entire working population.

The Korean Labor subscribes to Marxism-Leninism as the guiding ideology, endeavors to apply the ideology to the concrete situation in our country in a creative manner, is opposed to all deviationists such as revisionists and dogmatic followers of various schools of thoughts, and is committed to the preservation of the purity of Marxism-Leninism in fulfilling the revolutionary tasks in our country and in international communist and labor movement.

The Korean Labor Party is the direct inheritor of the glorious revolutionary heritage created by the Korean communists in their struggle against the Japanese.

The immediate objectives of the Korean Labor Party is, first, to insure the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, and, second, to

carry on revolutionary activities against imperialism and feudalism in all parts of our country. Our final objective is to build a communist society.

By enlisting the support of the masses of both South and North Korea and by strengthening the united front of patriotic forces of various kinds and levels in our country based on the cooperation of workers and farmers, the Korean Labor Party seeks to liberate the people of the southern half of our Republic from the rule of American imperialists and their running dogs and to realize a national unification based on democratic principles.

As of 1 August 1961 the total number of members of the Korean Labor Party was 1,311,563. Of these 1,166,359 were regular members and 145,204 were candidate members.

a. Members of the Political Committee
of the Party Central Committee

KIM Il-song, CHOE Yong-kon, KIM Il,
PARK Kum-ch'ol, KIM Ch'ang-man,
YI Hyo-sun, PARK Chong-ae, KIM Kwang-hyop,
CHONG Il-yong, NAM Il

b. Candidate Members of the Political
Committee of the Party Central
Committee

KIM Ik-son, YI Ju-yon, HA Ang-ch'on,
HAN Sang-tu, HYON Mu-kwang

c. Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the
Party Central Committee

Chairman	KIM Il-song
Vice Chairmen	CHOE Yong-kon, KIM Il, PARK Kum-ch'ol, KIM Ch'ang-man, YI Hyo-sun, KIM Kwang-hyop

d. Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the
Inspection (Komyol) Committee of the
Party Central Committee

Chairman KIM Ik-son

Vice Chairmen HWANG Won-bo, KIM Ch'an-dok
PARK Ch'un-hyok

e. Chairman and Vice Chairman of the
Examination (Komsa) Committee of
the Party Central Committee

Chairman KIM Yo-jung

Vice Chairman YI Ho-ch'ol

Party's Major Activities in 1962

Third Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central
Committee (6 - 8 March 1962):

The meeting discussed the activities of Party organs
in Hwanghae-namdo to carry out the instructions given by
Comrade KIM Il-song at Chongsal-ri and Kangso-kun.

Pointing out accomplishments and shortcomings
in the Party activities in Hwanghae-namdo, the partici-
pants in the meeting emphasized the necessity of improving
supervision over Party organs. The Plenary Session stressed
the necessity of improving Party work in the spirit of
the instructions given at Chongsal-ri and Kangso-kun.

The Session pointed out the importance of improving
the leadership of Party organs over the masses. This,
the Session agreed, can be done by continuously improving
the work methods of Party workers. The Session also
paid keen attention to the question of improving communist
education so as to arm both Party members and the workers
with the revolutionary spirit.

Comrade KIM Il-song made an important statement at the Session. The Session adopted a number of appropriate decisions.

Fifth Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee (10 - 14 December 1962):

The Session discussed 1) the necessity of strengthening the national defense in view of the current situation, and 2) the implementation of the 1962 national economic plan, and the 1963 national development plan.

After analysing the domestic and international situation, the Session reaffirmed the determination of our Party to defend the independence of our country and the socialistic accomplishments against any aggressor and to strengthen our system.

Pointing out the tense situation being created by the aggressive policies of American imperialists, the Session urged the people of Korea to be ready politically, economically, and militarily to defend the independence and dignity of our nation.

The Session emphasized that all our people should be armed and that our defense should be strengthened so that our land will be transformed into an invincible fortress. The Session also stressed the need of raising the political and ideological level of members of the People's Army and of improving their military and technical skills.

The decision of the Plenary Session pointed out as follows: "Holding a weapon in one hand and sickle or hammer in the other, all Party members and workers are urged to defend our streets, villages, and our beloved land from aggressors and to build socialism successfully."

In order to consolidate the material foundation of the national defense the Session urged the people to increase production and carry out reforms in all sectors of the national economy in the spirit of self reliance. The Session also pointed out that the defense power

of the nation should be increased even if it means limited the development of the national economy.

The Session emphasized that the unity of Party members and the people and the teaching of the revolutionary spirit to Party members and the people hold a key to the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

In view of latest situation, the Session emphasized the necessity of stepping up the campaign against the penetration of all bourgeois thoughts including the revisionism. The Session also declared that the Korean Labor Party is committed to the defense of the pure Marxism-Leninism and to the unification of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

Under the question number two on the agenda, the Plenary Session reviewed the accomplishments made by the people in their efforts to take the "Six Heights" of production goals in 1962 and then defined the basic tasks of economic development for 1963.

The Session pointed out that the basic tasks of 1963 are based on the tasks prescribed for the first half period of the Seven-Year Plan, and are aimed at consolidating the accomplishments of 1962. The Session then presented 10 tasks as the core of the economic development plan for 1963. At the Session Comrade KIM Il-song made an important statement. The Session adopted decisions relating to the matters taken up by the Session.

Relations With Parties in Fraternal Nations:

Upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism, the Korean Labor Party has been making strenuous efforts to be united firmly with nations of the socialist camp including the Soviet Union and China and to promote friendly relations with all communist and labor parties.

At the 5th Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee held between 10 and 14 December 1962, it was declared that the Korean Labor Party would endeavor to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and to fight against any nations or group of nations trying to weaken the socialist camp.

The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent a delegation headed by Comrade KIM Jong-hang, a member of the Central Committee to the 8th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party held in November 1962. The Committee sent a delegation headed by Comrade KIM Ik-son, Chairman of the Inspection Committee of the Party Central Committee, to the 8th Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary held in November 1962. A delegation headed by Comrade YI Ju-yon, a candidate member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and the Deputy Prime Minister of the Cabinet, to the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in December 1962.

The Party Central Committee also sent congratulatory telegrams to the following organizations:

The 17th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party (8 January), the 10th Congress of the Progressive Worker's Party of Cyprus (7 March), the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Chile (17 March), the 7th Congress of the Communist Party of Tunisia (24 March), the Special 7th Congress of the Communist Party of Indonesia (24 April), the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark (30 May), the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay (28 June), the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Italy (29 November).

Congratulatory telegrams were also sent to various organizations on important occasions:

The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Polish United Worker's Party (18 January), the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Canada (21 February), the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Brazil (24 March), the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Communist Party (13 July).

On 27 January 1962 the Party Central Committee sent a telegram to the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States condemning the fascist oppressive measures imposed on the Communist Party of the United States and their members by the Kennedy Administration.

Other Political Parties

The North Korean Democratic Party

Founded on 3 November 1945

Chairman: KANG Yang-uk

The Chondogyo Chong-u Party

Founded on 8 February 1946

Chairman: PARK Sin-sok

The Democratic Independent Party

Founded on 10 October 1947

Chairman: HONG Myong-hi

The Working People's Party

Founded on 24 May 1947

Chairman: YI Man-gyu

**Democratic Front for the Unification
of Fatherland**

The Front was organized by 700 persons representing 71 patriotic, political, and social organizations in South and North Korea in a meeting held between 25 and 28 June 1949.

Major Activities of the Front in 1962

In 1962 the Central Committee of the Front held one plenary session and 3 meetings of heads of delegations.

At the 49th meeting of the Central Committee of the Front held on 23 August 1962 matters relating to the nomination of candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly were discussed. The meeting adopted a letter of appeal addressed to the people.

On 14 February 1962, the Front issued a statement denouncing attempts by Japanese imperialists to reinvade Korea under the machinations of American imperialists and under the cover of the "Korean-Japanese talk."

Exposing and denouncing the plottings of the Japanese militarists to reconquer Korea, the statement appealed to the people of South Korea to rise up in a nation wide struggle to overthrow the PARK Chong-hi clique who are about to sell out our country and people.

On 25 February 1962 the Central Committee of the Front issued a letter of appeal addressed to the people of South Korea. The letter was concerned with the criminal plottings by the PARK clique to "immigrate" the Korean people. Condemning the "immigration" plottings, in an outpouring of the national anger, the letter of appeal urged the people of South Korea to stand up to crush the vicious plans concocted by our enemies.

The Korean Federation of Trade Unions

The North Korean Federation of Trade Unions was organized on 30 November 1945 under the direct leadership of the Korean Labor Party and Comrade KIM Il-song. The number of members at the early stage of the Federation was 190,000.

Under the decision of the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee a meeting of the Central Committee for the Unification of Trade Unions in South and North Korea was held between 20 and 22 January 1951. At the meeting, the North Korean Federation of Trade Unions was merged with the National Council of Labor Unions in South Korea. Thus, the Korean Federation of Trade Unions was organized. The membership of the Federation at that time was 593,978.

The Korean Federation of Trade Unions is a mass organization of workers, technicians, and clerical workers based on the principle of voluntary membership.

A reliable protector of the Korean Labor Party and a link between the Party and the people, the Federation makes efforts to improve its activities under the leadership of the Party and to render active assistance to the Party.

On 22 May 1947 the Federation was admitted to the World Federation of Trade Unions. The Federation is now a member of the Council and the Standing Committee of the Federation. The Chairman of the Federation is KIM Wal-yong.

Central Organs of Organizations Belonging to the Korean Federation of Trade Unions

**The Central Committee of the Korean Metal and
Chemical Industrial Worker's Union**

**The Central Committee of the Korean Electric
and Coal Industrial Worker's Union**

The Central Committee of the Korean Machine Industrial Worker's Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Light Industrial and Commercial Worker's Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Forestry Worker's Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Communications Industrial Worker's Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Aquatic Product Industrial Worker's Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Worker's Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Transportation Worker's Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Educational, Cultural, Public Health, and Clerical Worker's Union

Major Activities of the Federation in 1962:

Major tasks of the Federation for 1962 were as follows: The tasks presented by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party; the conquest of the "Six Heights" of production goals by carrying out the decisions of the Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee and the instructions given by Comrade KIM Il-song at the Taean Electric Plant; the organization of and supervision over emulation movement to carry out the "120-day campaign" for increased production; the improvement of the efficiency of the Federation in accordance with the decisions of the Third Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee as well as the concluding statement by Comrade KIM at the Session; and the task of strengthening the rank and file of the Federation and of raising the standards of political activities of the Federation.

In order to carry out these tasks the Federation called one plenary session, 25 meetings of the Standing Committee, and 13 meetings of the Organization Committee.

The 6th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, held for 3 days beginning 24 January 1962, discussed the "tasks of the organizations belonging to the Korean Federation of Trade Unions in order to carry out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party."

The participants in the Session discussed problems relating to the establishment of improved working procedures and the tasks to be carried out by various organizations belonging to the Federation in order to take the "Six Heights" of production goals.

According to a decision made by the Session, the Central Committee of the Federation delineated the functions of organizations under it and worked out the work procedures for them. The Committee also organized concentrated guidance work for 59 plants and enterprises including the Munp'yong Smelter and the Hwanghae Iron Works.

Meetings of the Standing Committee of the Federation held in 1962 discussed various problems relating to the fulfilment of the decision of the Third Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee. The Federation also decided in 1962 to confer Chollima titles to 1,741 work teams. Also, 20 work teams received the title of Double Chollima Work Team, while 1 workshop received the title of the Chollima Workshop.

International Exchanges of the Federation

In 1962 the Federation made friendly exchanges with 428 organizations in fraternal nations, 37 persons in the socialist camp; 852 organizations and 259 persons in 101 capitalistic nations and their colonies; and 19 international organizations and 37 persons working for the organizations.

In 1962 delegations of our Federation took part in the following meetings: the 25th Meeting of the Executive Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions (May), the Second Assembly of the Textile, Clothing, and Leather Goods Workers of the World (May), the 4th Meeting of the Metal and Machine Workers of the World (October), the Fourth International Agricultural Worker's Meeting (October), the 8th Congress of the Mongolian Trade Union (April), the Central Meeting for the Unification of Chilean Workers (August), the Fifth Congress of the Polish Federation of Trade Unions (November), A meeting of representatives of social insurance work in socialist nations (August), and the May Day ceremonies in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, and Mali.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions the following groups visited our country: A delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (June), a delegation from the Central Council of the Soviet Federation of Trade Unions to the May Day ceremony in Korea (May) and a recreation troupe from the Soviet Federation (August), a delegation of the Cultural and Public Health Worker's Union of the Soviet Union (November), the May Day ceremony delegation from the All China Assembly (May) and a sight seeing group from the Assembly (August), the recreation group of the Mongolian Trade Union (June), the May Day ceremony delegation from the Central Committee of the Union of Revolutionary Cuban Workers (May) and a delegation of the Cuban National Union of Sugar Industry Workers (July), the May Day delegation from the Japanese Federation of Trade Unions (May), a delegation of the Japanese Chemical Industrial Worker's Union (June), a delegation of the Japanese Federation of Medical Associations (October), the May Day ceremony delegation from the Indonesian Federation of Trade Unions (May) and a delegation of the Indonesian Federation of Trade Unions (June), and a delegation of Guinea Tea Grower's Union (January).

The following organizations also sent May Day delegations to Korea: the Ceylonese Federation of Trade Unions, the Guinea Federation of Trade Unions, the Mali National Union of Workers, the Congress of Trade Unions in Ghana, the Zanzibar Federation of Progressive Worker's Unions, the Cyprus Federation of Trade Unions,

the Argentine Movement for the Unification and Cooperation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Chilean United Worker's Organization, the Brazilian Worker's Union.

On 15 May 1962 the Korean Federation of Trade Unions and 11 delegations of labor organizations from Asia, Africa, and Latin America issued a joint communique.

The communique was signed by the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, the Ceylonese Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Indonesian Federation of Trade Unions, the General Council of the Japanese Federation of Trade Unions, the Guinea Federation of Trade Unions, the Mali National Union of Workers, the Zanzibar Federation of Progressive Worker's Union, the Union of Revolutionary Cuban Workers, the delegation of the Brazilian Worker's Union, the Argentine Movement for the Unification and Cooperation of Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the Chilean United Worker's Organization.

The Korean Democratic Youth League

The Korean Democratic Youth League was organized on 17 January 1946 under the direct leadership of Comrade KIM Il-song. The membership of the League at the time of its establishment was 246,000.

A joint meeting of the Democratic Youth Leagues in South Korea and North Korea was held on 17 January 1951. At the meeting the Leagues in the two parts of Korea were merged into the Korean Democratic Youth League.

The League is a democratic organization composed of a wide segment of the youth of Korea on the principle of voluntary membership. The League is composed of young men of Korea, irrespective of their occupations and religious affiliation, who are willing to work for the fatherland and the people.

The Program of the Korean Democratic Youth League was adopted at the First Congress of the League held in

January 1946; the Charter of the League was adopted at the Second Congress of the League held in September 1946.

The League joined the World Federation of Democratic Youth on 24 June 1946 and the International Student Union on 15 September 1949.

As of the end of December 1962 the membership of the League was more than 2.5 millions.

The chairman of the League is HONG Sun-kwon.

The Korean Boys Corps

Founded on 6 June 1946; the number of organizations belonging to the Corps is 4,142; the number of members is more than 1.6 million.

Major Activities of the Korean Democratic Youth League

In 1962 the League took measures to carry out the tasks presented to the League by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party. The tasks include undertaking difficult and cumbersome projects in all sectors of the national economy and turning out youngmen who are in possession of knowledge, virtue, and health.

In 1962 two plenary sessions of the Central Committee of the League were held. Also, there were 20 meetings of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee.

At the Expanded Plenary Session of the Central Committee held for three days starting 15 January 1962 the "tasks presented to the Korean Democratic Youth League by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party" were discussed.

The Session discussed the ways of providing new training to the youth so that a new type of personality may emerge and of carrying out the tasks related to the "Six Heights" of production goals.

At the 14th Expanded Plenary Session of the League's Central Committee held for four days starting 2 July 1962, the tasks to be accomplished by the League in

conjunction with the decision of the Third Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee were discussed.

The Session discussed matters relating to the training of members and staff members and the system of supervising the activities of League members. It was emphasized that the youth of the nation be thoroughly trained in the Chongsalli spirit and methods so that they will be fully mobilized in the assault on the "Six Heights" of production goals. At the Session the ways of implementing the instruction by Comrade KIM Il-song on the "education and training of the youth and children" were discussed.

At a meeting of leaders of children's corps throughout the nation held in Ch'angsong-kun, P'yongan-pukto in October 1962 it was decided to study and practice on a wide scope the results and experiences gained at the Yaksu Middle School.

152 organizations belonging to the League and 25,757 members of the League who had shown good examples in the campaign to take the "Six Heights" of production goals were placed on the honor list of the Central Committee of the League. Also, 56 League organizations and 112 League members received prizes commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the League. In 1962, 77 boys received "Korean Boy's Prizes."

League's Relations With Foreign Organizations:

In 1962 the Korean Democratic Youth League made friendly exchanges with 26 organizations in fraternal nations including the Soviet Union and China and 321 organizations in 83 capitalistic nations and their colonies.

The League sent its delegations to the following occasions: three international meetings including the Sixth Congress of the World Youth Federation and the Seventh Congress of the International Student Union, the 14th Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League (7 March), the First National Congress of the Cuban Youth Fighters (21 March), and the 14th Congress of the Lenin's Rally in the Soviet Union (21 April). (Note: Dates in the parentheses indicate the dates of departure from Korea)

On the other hand, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League delegations representing 10 organizations from 10 nations and 28 delegates visited our nation.

Korean Democratic Women's League

The Korean Democratic Women's League was organized on 18 November 1945. At a joint meeting of the Central Committees of Women's Leagues in South and North Korea between 19 and 20 January 1951, the two Leagues were merged into the Korean Democratic Women's League.

On 16 October 1946 the Korean Democratic Women's League was admitted to the International Federation of Women's Leagues. As of the end of 1962 the membership of the League was 2,500,767. The Chairman of the League is PARK Jong-ae.

Major Activities of the League in 1962

In 1962 the League concentrated on the tasks presented by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party to the League and the Premier's instructions given at the National Meeting of Mothers. The League in 1962 made efforts to strengthen its own organization and staff, to train women in communism, to raise the political consciousness and cultural standard of women, to help women raise their children in ways befitting the future communists, and to enable women to participate fully in the socialist construction.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the League held between 23 and 26 April 1962 discussed the ways and means of carrying out the decision of the Third Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee. At the meeting it was decided to improve educational work, particularly the teaching of the class consciousness, for women, and to inculcate the work methods based on the Chongsalli spirit.

In 1962 the League improved the organization of mother's schools numbering 35,306 and study groups throughout the nation attended by women.

In teaching housewives efforts were made to combine the teaching of communism with the teaching of our revolutionary traditions, and emphasis was placed on raising the political and cultural standards of women. Special efforts were made to educate housewives well so that they will raise their children as good communists. Also, women were encouraged to take part actively in building socialism.

As results, more than 428,000 housewives took jobs; 10 women won the title of Women Worker's Hero. Also, 2,164 women received various citations, and 3,500 women have been selected as the Women Chollima Riders.

Exchanges With Foreign Organizations

As of the end of 1961 the Korean Democratic Women's League had sent its delegations to or received delegations from 174 organizations in 75 nations (50 organizations in the socialist nations and 124 organizations in 64 capitalistic nations and their colonies), and received visits from 233 persons from both socialist and capitalist nations.

In 1962, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League sent its delegations to the National Congress of Women in Rumania (June), the First National Congress of the Cuban Women's League (September), and the Executive Council of the International Federation of Women's Leagues (December).

Selected Organizations

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Established</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland	13 May 1961	HONG Myong-hi
The Korean Farmer's League	31 January 1946	NO Ik-myong
The Korean Reporter's League	10 March 1946	CHONG Jun-ki
The Korean Federation of Literary and Artistic Leagues	2 March 1961	PARK Ung-kol
(Organizations Belonging to the) Federation		
a) The Korean Writer's League	28 August 1953	CHON Se-bong
b) The Korean Musician's League	20 January 1961	LI Myon-sang
c) The Korean Artists' League	1 October 1953	CHONG Kwan-ch'ol
d) The Korean Dramatic Player's League	19 January 1961	YI Jae-duk
d) The Korean Motion Picture Worker's League	17 January 1961	YI Jong-sun

- e) The Korean Dancer's League 18 January 1961 KIM Je-hong
- f) The Korean Photographer's League 22 January 1961 KO Yong-jin
- The Korean Red Cross Society 18 October 1946 PARK Sin-dok
- The Korean National Committee for the Protection of Peace 24 March 1949 KANG Yang-ok
- The Korean Committee for Asian and African Unity 31 May 1956 KIM Wal-yong
- The Korean Society for Liaison with Foreign Cultures 3 April 1956 SO Ch'ol
- The Korean Soviet Friendship Society 11 November 1945 YI Ki-yong
- The Korean Chinese Friendship Society 3 October 1953 HA Ang-ch'on
- The Korean Mongolese Friendship Society 7 July 1961 PARK Ung-gol
- The Korean Indian Cultural Society 8 May 1957 [not given]
- The Korean French Friendship Society 20 June 1958 [not given]
- The Korean Indonesian Friendship Society 10 November 1958 SO Yong
- The Korean Nepal Friendship Society 9 November 1962 YI Myong-sang
- The Committee for Korean Cuban Unity 26 December 1962 PARK Se-ch'ang

The Korean Federation of Industrial and Technological Workers	14 April 1946	KIM Tu-sam
The Korean Federation of Agricultural Scientists	1 December 1946	[not given]
The Korean Society for the Protection of Natural Resources	25 June 1959	YI Ju-yon
The Korean Architects' League	26 March 1954	KIM Jong-hi
The Korean Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge	[not given]	KIM Jong-hang
The Korean Society of Democratic Scientists	10 April 1956	PAEK Nam-un
The Korean Society of Democratic Jurists	30 November 1954	PARK Se-ch'ang
The Korean Buddhists League	26 December 1945	AN Suk-yong
The Konmin [Healthy People] Association	7 June 1946	YI Kuk-no
The Society for Industrial Development	25 February 1947	YI Jong-man
The South Korean Christian Union	24 February 1947	KIM Wuk

FOREIGN RELATIONS

In 1962 the Government of the Republic and the Korean people struggled hard against the imperialistic aggressors headed by Americans and for the unification of Korea and the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world. At the same time our people made efforts to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and to promote the friendship and cooperation among socialist nations. We supported wholeheartedly the struggle of the people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to liberate themselves from the yoke of colonialism. Under the principle of peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems our country promoted friendly relations with all nations that respect the independence and freedom of our people.

One of the most unshakable principles of our foreign relations is to oppose imperialism and to struggle for the cause of peace. In 1962, under the leadership of the Korean Labor, the Government and the people of Korea, in concert with peace loving people throughout the world, struggled against the war like policies of the American imperialists. We crushed one by one the plots of the American imperialists to start war in our country; we also wages a vigorous campaign to expel the American aggressors from South Korea and to promote the cause of national unification.

In a speech titled, "the current tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," delivered at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly on 23 October 1962, Premier KIM Il-song, enunciating the foreign policies of our government, reaffirmed our determination to expel the American aggressors and to unite the nation by ourselves.

The Eleventh Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly held on 20 and 21 June 1962 discussed the topic, "Opening a national campaign to expel the American aggressors from South Korea." After adopting a number of measures relating to the topic, the Session adopted a "letter from the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea to national assemblies of nations throughout the world."

Also, in 1962 the Government issued a memorandum "On the acts of aggression committed by the United States toward Korea" (24 June), "For expelling American troops from South Korea and for realizing the national unification by the Korean people themselves" (24 November). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also issued a statement concerning the illegal nature of the United Nations General Assembly debate on the 'Korean question' (8 December); on 20 December 1962 a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry issued a statement concerning the adoption by the UN General Assembly of a "resolution" on Korea.

In 1962 the Government and people of Korea condemned the act of aggression by American imperialists in Cuba, the continuation of unprovoked war in the southern part of Vietnam, and the American machination to expand the border dispute between India and China. The Korean people were also opposed to the revival of the revengeful elements in Japan and West Germany. In concert with peace loving people throughout the world our people demanded the removal of military bases and troops belonging to imperialist nations headed by American imperialists.

Our struggle against American imperialism, the arch leader of international imperialism, and our struggle for national unification won support from peace loving people throughout the world.

Nations belonging to the socialist camp issued 12 governmental statements, resolutions, and letters in support for our plan for national unification. Social organizations in various nations sent 81 letters and telegrams to us for the same purpose. We also received 12 resolutions and decisions made by various international organizations about the Korean question.

Socialist nations and a number of Asian, African, and Latin American nations demanded the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the dissolution of

the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Reconstruction of Korea. (See the section on the Korean people's struggle for national unification).

In 1962 the Government made consistent efforts to promote the unity of and friendship among socialist nations under Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism. At the same time the Government struggled against imperialists and revisionists who are bent on disrupting the unity of the socialist camp.

The Government and people of Korea sincerely congratulated the Soviet people on their accomplishments in building communism, and supported all the appropriate proposals and rational plans presented by socialist nations for the cause of world peace.

The Korean people supported the struggle of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan, a sacred and inviolable territory of China, and to oppose the wanton acts of aggression committed by American imperialists against China. Our people also supported the proposal and steps taken by the Chinese Government in order to solve the Indian-Chinese border dispute in a peaceful manner.

In 1962 there were many exchanges of visits between Korea and fraternal nations including the visit of our military mission to the Soviet Union, the exchange of delegations of Supreme People's Assemblies of Korea and China, the visit of a delegation of the Korean Labor Party to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria. At the same time economic, cultural exchanges as well as scientific, technical cooperations took place between Korea and fraternal nations.

The Government made efforts to help strengthen the united front of African, Asian, and Latin American nations in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and to promote economic, cultural, and friendly relations with these nations. The Government also actively supported their struggle for independence and freedom.

The Korean people actively supported the struggle of the people of Vietnam to achieve a peaceful unification of their country, and expressed a sense of solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

The Government and people of Korea supported the struggle of the people of Indonesia to liberate the West Irian, and sent messages congratulating the independence of Algeria, Uganda, Ruanda, and Burundi.

The economic and cultural exchanges between Korea and democratic nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America were strengthened in 1962. Of special significance is the visits of our friendship and trade mission to Ceylon, Cambodia, Nepal, Togo, Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan, and Somali. The visits marked a turning point in our relations with these nations.

Our country established diplomatic relations with Algeria, opened consular services with Cambodia, and agreed to exchange trade missions with Togo, Ceylon, and Somali.

In 1962 our government concluded a trade agreement with Ceylon, signed agreements on cultural exchange for 1962-1963 with Guiana and Mali, and concluded a broadcasting agreement with the United Arab Republic.

The Korean people supported the struggle of the Japanese people for national independence, peace, and neutrality. On 13 December 1962 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement condemning the "Korean-Japanese talk" held between Japanese military fascists and the South Korean militarists under the machinations of the American imperialists. The statement won the support of a wide segment of the Japanese population.

The machinations by reactionary elements in Japan to block the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan were crushed by the patient and steady efforts made by our Government. As a result, the agreement on the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan was extended for another year. Also, as a result of our efforts to normalize and expand the civilian trade between Korea and Japan the Ikeda Government agreed to discontinue the barter system of trade as of 1 November 1962. Beginning 19 November 1962 a regular trade routes between Korea and Japan were opened.

In the interest of promoting friendly relations

between the peoples of Korea and Japan the Government, after according generous treatments, released the Japanese vessels No 11 Taian Maru and No 12 Taian Maru which had violated the territorial waters of Korea off the Sindo island of Yongchon kun, P'yongan-pukto. On 1 October 1962 the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a report.

On 20 October 1962 the Home Ministry, in a statement, reported the release of the crew members of the Kongo Maru, a vessel belonging to the Tasan Company, which was engaged in espionage activities in the Hungnam harbor. The statement pointed out that the crew members were released after they had confessed their crimes and in a humanitarian consideration for the families of the crew members.

Our economic and cultural ties with foreign nations also increased in 1962.

In 1962 our delegations attended many international meetings thereby enhancing our prestige abroad. Our delegations attended 79 international meetings. By attending at international meetings our Government received support of many nations for our plan for national unification, and the ways and means by which we propose to bring it about. Such a support was obtained as a result of our efforts to explain them at international meetings.

In 1962 our country was admitted to the Track Union of the International Olympic Committee. The 59th General Assembly of the International Olympic Committee adopted a decision to admit the Olympic Committee of Korea to the international body and to recognize a unified Olympic team of Korea. The plan to organize a unified Olympic team was presented to 5 meetings of the International Olympic Committee.

Visit of the Supreme People's Assembly Delegation to China

At the invitation of Chu Teh, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Congress of People's Deputies of China, a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly headed by Comrade PARK Kum-ch'ol visited China for two weeks between 15 June to 2 July 1962.

The delegation was received by Chinese leaders including Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, and Chu Teh, and attended the mass rallies in Peking and Shanghai welcoming the delegation. The delegation visited cities including Wuhan, Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden, and Hangchow and visited plants, enterprises, people's communes, and cultural establishments in these cities.

The delegation was enthusiastically received wherever they went in China. They returned home on 2 July 1962.

On 14 July 1962, at an Expanded Plenary Session of the Presidium of the Assembly, Comrade PARK Kum-ch'ol made a report on his delegation's visit to China. In the report he stated that the "friendship and unity of the peoples of Korea and China, forged in blood during the struggle against the common enemy shall not perish forever." He said also that his delegation was stimulated by and learned much from the Chinese people. He pointed out that the Chinese people had made remarkable accomplishments in their efforts to establish a strong socialist nation with modern industrial and agricultural systems by carrying out the "general lines," "the great leap forward," and the "people's commune" movements. He said that members of his delegation were deeply impressed with the determination of the Chinese workers, farmers, and technicians to win victories after victories by overcoming all sorts of difficulties.

Pointing out that the visit of the delegation to China and the visit of a Chinese delegation representing the National Congress of People's Deputies of China to Korea served to strengthen the friendly ties between the peoples of Korea and China, Comrade PARK declared that "no force can crush the solidarity and friendship of the Korean and Chinese peoples, which had survived a stern historical trial; and the solidarity and friendship will be as lasting as the flow of the Yalu River and the Yangtse River."

Visit of a Delegation of the
National Congress of
People's Deputies of China

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, a delegation of the National Congress of People's Deputies of China headed by Comrade Peng-Chin visited Korea between 28 April to 8 May 1962.

The delegation was received by Party and Government leaders including Premier KIM Il-song and Chairman CHOE Yong-kon of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly. The delegation attended mass meetings in P'yongyang and Hamhung welcoming them. The delegation also attended the mass rally in P'yongyang commemorating the 30th anniversary of the start of armed struggle against the Japanese.

They visited numerous plants, establishments, cooperative farms, irrigation facilities, and cultural establishments. Everywhere they were warmly received by the people of Korea.

The Chairman of the Presidium conferred on Comrade Peng chin the State Medal Class 1 in appreciation for his efforts to promote friendly relations between Korea and China and to aid Korea during the Korean War.

The delegation left Korea on 8 May 1962 after successfully completing their mission in Korea.

At the 54th Expanded Meeting of the Presidium of the 2nd National Congress of People's Deputies of China held on 15 May 1962 Comrade Peng made a report on his visit to Korea in a statement entitled, "Long Live the Friendship Between Peoples of Korea and China Forged in Blood."

Praising highly the splendid achievements of the Korean people to build socialism under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party headed by Comrade KIM Il-song, he pointed out that "everywhere he felt the correctness of the policies of the Korean Labor Party and observed the vitality of the people generated by the application of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of Korea."

He also expressed support for the plan of our Party for uniting the nation and the struggle of our people to carry out the plan. Our Party's plan for national unification calls for the withdrawal of American troops

from South Korea and the peaceful unification of our country by ourselves according to democratic principles.

He praised highly the efforts made by our Party to consolidate the friendship between China and Korea forged during the Korean War and to contribute to the cause of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He praised also the struggle of the Korean people against acts of aggression by imperialists.

The visit of the Chinese delegation to Korea served to strengthen the historic friendship between China and Korea and promoted the cause of the socialist camp.

Opposition to the Plottings by Japanese Militarists Revived by American Imperialists to Reinstate South Korea

At the active instigation by American imperialists Japanese militarists in 1962 plotted an economic invasion of South Korea through the "Korean-Japanese Talk." The Japanese militarists attempted to create a "Northeast Asia Treaty Organization" with South Korea as a member.

In connection with this development Premier KIM Il-song, at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly, denounced the criminal acts of the American imperialists to encourage actively the reinvasion of Korea by Japanese militarists, the eternal enemies of the Korean people. He declared that our government will not recognize and in fact will oppose any military or economic pact that may be signed between the Japanese Government and the military regime in South Korea, which is nothing more than an instrument of aggression on the hand of American imperialists. At the same time, he stated that "all the political and economic problems outstanding between Korea and Japan will be presented after the establishment of the government of a unified Korea and will then be settled."

On 13 December 1962 the Government issued a statement relating to the "Korean-Japanese Talk." The statement condemned the criminal acts of the Japanese Government

to settle unilaterally in conspiracy with the South Korean government which in no way represents the will of the Korean people many problems between Korea and Japan. The statement asserted that the outstanding issues between Korea and Japan should be settled after the establishment of the government of a unified Korea if the settlement of the issues are sought in the true interest of the two nations. It pointed out that "if the Japanese government is sincere in its desire to settle the problems a conference of representatives of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the South Korean authorities, and the Japanese Government should be called."

The statement emphasized that one of the most important problems to be settled in order to redress the acts of injustice committed by Japan in Korea in the past and to establish normal relations between the two nations is a fair reparation by Japan for the immense damages inflicted by Japan on the people of Korea. The statement pointed out that any deal between Japan and the military regime in South Korea being made in violation of the rights of the Korean people for a fair amount of reparation from Japan will not absolve Japan of obligations and duties under international law.

The statement denounced the Japanese Government for raising a question on the "legal status of the Korean residents in Japan. The statement said that the Japanese Government is using the Korean residents in Japan as a pawn of political game, is imposing the "citizenship of the Republic of Korea" on them, and is separating political groups among them. The statement demanded that the Korean residents in Japan should be treated as foreigners and rights of free travel to Korea should be accorded to them. Demanding an immediate cessation of the "Korean-Japanese Talk" the statement declared that any military or economic pact that may be negotiated between Japan and the military regime in South Korea will be absolutely invalid.

On 15 February 1962 the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland, in a statement, denounced indignantly the attempts on the part of the Japanese militarists to reconquer Korea with the active assistance of American imperialists. The Committee urged the people of Korea to join in the struggle to crush the scheme.

Many mass rallies were held in various parts

of the nation including P'yongyang (16 February and 13 October) denouncing the vicious plottings of American imperialists to bring Japanese militarists to Korea by concluding promptly the "Korean Japanese Talk." The mass rallies were also against the "Korean-Japanese Talk" and the visit to Korea of a "Japanese economic mission."

Extention of an Agreement on the Return of Korean Residents in Japan

In 1962 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to make efforts to fulfil the aspiration of Korean residents in Japan to return to Korea.

In view of the fact that many Korean residents in Japan were applying for return to Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society on 22 June 1962 proposed to Japan the extention of the term of the Agreement for one year from the date of expiration of 12 November 1962.

However, the Japanese Government tried to discontinue the repatriation of the Korean residents as of the date of expiration. The Japanese Government obviously tried to use the issue of the Korean residents in Japan as a pawn in the political deal between Japan and the military regime in South Korea.

On 6 June 1962, Sugi, the Chief Japanese Delegate to the "Korean-Japanese Talk" stated that the Japanese Government did not have any intention of renewing the term of the Agreement. On 14 June 1962, a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry stated that the Japanese Government was opposed to the extention of the term of the Agreement because of its probable influence over the outcome of the negotiations for the restoration of normal relations between Korea and Japan. This statement bluntly exposes the vicious plot on the part of the Japanese Government to use the question of the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan as a bargain tool in the "Korean-Japanese Talk."

On 6 July 1962 the Japanese Cabinet declared that the "administrative agreement on the repatriation of the Korean residents has served its purpose" and that

the time for dealing with the work of repatriating Korean residents is over. The Cabinet adopted a decision to terminate the Agreement as of 12 November 1962 and to let the Red Cross Associations in the two nations to work out individual agreements about the repatriation as the needs might arise.

On 19 July 1962 the Japan Red Cross Society, in reply to our proposal of 12 July 1962, proposed opening negotiations for "small" agreements for the repatriation of Korean residents to Korea. The proposal virtually wrecked the repatriation work and therefore was unacceptable for us.

In a telegram of 5 August 1962 and through the crew of the repatriation ships numbers 98 (2 October) and 99 (18 October), the Korean Red Cross Society, rejecting the unjust proposal made by the Japan Red Cross Society which will certainly lead to the complete disruption of the repatriation work, strongly demanded for the extension of the Agreement for one additional year.

Under the weight of the insistent demand on the part of our Red Cross Society, the struggle of the Korean residents in Japan, and the public opinion in Japan, the Japanese authorities agreed to extend the Agreement for one year. The negotiations for the extension of the Agreement were conducted by representatives of Red Cross Societies in the two nations in Niigata. The new agreement was signed there on 8 November.

Thus, the Agreement on the Return of Korean Residents in Japan was extended from 13 November 1962 to 12 November 1963. Under Clause 3 and Article 5 of the Agreement one or two ships will transport the repatriates a month and about 200 persons will be on board each ship.

Dates on the Agreement: The original Agreement was signed in Calcutta on 13 August 1959.

The first extension was agreed on 27 October 1960 in Niigata without modifying the terms of the Agreement until 12 November 1961.

The second extension: agreed on 31 July 1961 in Niigata to 12 November 1962. No changes in the terms of the Agreement.

Support for Measures Taken by the
Chinese Government to Achieve a
Peaceful Settlement of the Indian-
Chinese Border Dispute

Denouncing the plot by reactionary elements in India to expand the Indian-Chinese border dispute at the machination of American imperialists, the Government and the people of Korea expressed support for the proposal and steps taken thereunder by the Chinese Government to settle the dispute in peaceful manner.

On 8 December 1962 Premier KIM Il-song sent a letter in reply to the letter of Premier Chou En-lai dated 15 November 1962. In the letter Premier KIM expressed support for the efforts of the Government of China to settle the border dispute in the interest of the people of both China and India and according to the principle of fairness, and pointed out that the voluntary cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of troops initiated by the Chinese Government are important and praiseworthy steps toward the settlement of the dispute. Pointing out that such steps would frustrate the imperialists' attempts to promote their aggressive schemes by taking advantage of the border dispute, Premier KIM urged the Indian Government to accept promptly the Chinese proposal so as to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Finally, Premier KIM Il-song expressed the hope that India and China will become friendly neighbors after settling the dispute in a peaceful way. He also pledged the continued support of the Korean Government for the stand taken by the Chinese Government and declared that the Korean Government will spare no effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

On 23 November 1962, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea released a statement expressing support for the Chinese proposal calling for a peaceful settlement of the dispute which arose from the aggressive acts of the Indian side on 21 November 1962.

Support for the Struggle of the Peoples of Vietnam and Laos

The Government of the Republic and the people of Korea actively supported the struggle of the people of Vietnam against foreign invaders and domestic reactionary forces and for the national unification of Vietnam.

On 3 March 1962 the Foreign Minister of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea released a statement denouncing the criminal acts of aggression committed by American imperialists and expressing support for the statement of the Government of Vietnam of 18 February 1962. In the statement our Government pointed out that the armed aggression by American imperialists in Vietnam constitutes a violation of the Geneva Agreement on Indochina and poses a threat to the peace of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and of Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world at large.

Expressing support for the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam dated 18 February 1962, our Government demanded an immediate cessation of armed aggression of American imperialists in Vietnam and a dissolution of the "Military Assistance Command". The statement called for an immediate withdrawal of all military personnel and weapons introduced into Vietnam by American imperialists. The statement expressed the support of our Government for the struggle of the people of Vietnam.

On 24 November 1962, the Korean Committee for Asian African Unification, the National Committee for the Protection of Peace, and a delegation of the Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, which visited Korea during the period of 13 and 24 November 1962, issued a joint communique.

The communique, denouncing the criminal acts of aggression committed by American imperialists in Vietnam, pointed out that "the problems of South Vietnam should be

settled by the people of South Vietnam without foreign interference and according to the 1954 Geneva Agreement."

The communique also said that "the Korean people are convinced that the 10-point program of the Vietnamese National Front reflects the aspiration of the Vietnamese people." The 10-point program calls for the liberation of South Vietnam, independence, Democratic form of government, reforms of ways of living, peace, and neutrality of Vietnam.

Praising the achievements of the Korean people in building socialism, the delegation of the Vietnamese National Front for Liberation stated as follows: "We wholeheartedly support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to unite Korea by Koreans themselves without foreign interference, and we believe that the national unification plan presented by Premier KIM Il-song at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly is the most realistic and rational plan under the present circumstances."

In support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against the aggressive acts of American imperialists and for the purpose of denouncing the American aggression many mass meetings were held in our country including the mass rally in P'yongyang on 19 July 1962 and a rally of students in P'yongyang on 16 June 1962. Many social organizations in our country including the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League, the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the Women's Youth League sent letters to patriotic and social organizations in Vietnam.

The Government and people of Korea also supported the struggle of the people of Laos to consolidate the victory and independence achieved by them in their struggle for national independence.

Support for the Struggle of the Cuban People Against the American Aggression:

The Government and people of Korea gave active encouragement and support to the Cuban people who are struggling to defend the achievements of their revolution

against the acts of aggression being committed by American imperialists.

On 26 January 1962 Premier KIM Il-song sent in a reply to a question raised by the Cuban newspaper, "The Revolution," in connection with the "Foreign Minister's Conference of the Organization of the American States."

In the article Premier KIM pointed out that the "Foreign Minister's Conference of the American States is a base fruit of the aggressive policy of American imperialists to force various Latin American nations to interfere by arms in the affairs of Cuba." He also pointed out that the Conference is a stark manifestation of the aggressive policy of American imperialists against the independence of Cuba and also serves as a direct challenge to the peace loving people of the world. He also stated that "the Korean people, who are solidly behind the Cuban people, join the peace loving people of the world in denouncing these wicked American policies toward Cuba, and feel a sense of solidarity with the people of Cuba." In conclusion, Premier KIM expressed his confidence that the Cuban people will won a final victory in repelling American aggression and in depending the freedom and independence of Cuba.

On 25 October 1962 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea released a statement denouncing the aggressive policy of American imperialists manifested in imposing an armed blockade over Cuba. Pointing out that "the aggressive acts of American imperialists against the Cuban revolution and the people of Cuba have now assumed openness and impurity, and the peace of the world is now in serious period," the statement declared that the armed blockade of Cuba, "constitutes a primitive act of piracy and a criminal act directly provoking a world war, and poses a challenge to the peace loving people of the world." The statement pointed out that "it is strictly a domestic matter of Cuba for the people of Cuba to take whatever actions are necessary within the territory of Cuba to protect the sovereignty of Cuba and to defend the fruits of its revolution." The statement emphasized that the act of robbery committed by American imperialists in trying to impose the colonial status on Cuba should be resolutely resisted. The statement also expressed the solidarity and support of the Korean people for the people of Cuba.

In support of the struggle of the Cuban people, 82 mass meetings were held throughout the nation including those in P'yongyang on 30 January and 26 October 1962. Also, 8 meetings were held to hear reports on Cuba, and 9 social organizations held staff meetings on Cuba.

Mass rallies and meetings for reports on Cuba unanimously supported the 5 principles of revolution in Cuba calling for independence of Cuba, expressed solidarity of the Korean people with the Cuban people, and denounced the aggressive acts perpetrated by American imperialists. The Foreign Ministry also sent two messages to Cuba.

Exchanges of Delegations

1. Government delegations

Our Delegations:

A Government delegation attended the Autumn Fair held in Leipzig between 4 March to 13 March 1962.

At the invitation of the Iraq Government, a Government delegation paid a friendly visit to Iraq between 8 July to 28 July 1962. During the visit, our delegation took part in the ceremony marking the fourth anniversary of the Iraq revolution.

At the invitation of the Government of Algeria, our Government delegation visited Algeria during the period between 28 October and 5 November 1962.

Foreign Delegations' Visits to Korea:

At the invitation of our Government and Party, a delegation representing the Government and Party in Germany headed by Luise Ermisch, a candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unified Party of Germany, arrived in Korea to mark the end of economic aid and the inauguration of the P'yongyang Comprehensive Printing Plant. The delegation stayed in Korea between 1 September and 18 September 1962. The delegation also visited P'yongyang and Hamhung.

2. Economic Missions

Our economic mission visited Nepal between 6 March and 16 March 1962 and concluded a trade agreement with Nepal.

Our government economic mission visited Czechoslovakia between 29 June and 28 August 1962. On 20 August 1962, an agreement on economic assistance for building copper mines was signed in Prague.

3. Trade Missions

At the invitation of the Minister of Trade of Rumania our trade mission visited Rumania. Our mission arrived in Bucharest on 17 January 1962. On 15 February 1962, an agreement on commodity circulation and payment between Korea and Rumania was signed in Bucharest.

Our government friendship mission visited Ceylon between 26 December 1961 and 20 February 1962. On 21 February 1962 a trade agreement between Korea and Ceylon was signed in Colombo. It was agreed to exchange trade missions.

On 22 February 1962 our government trade mission arrived in Bamako. On 6 March representatives of our two governments signed an agreement on commodity exchange and payment for 1962 according to the principles of equity, understanding, and mutual benefit.

Our government trade mission headed by Deputy Prime Minister XI Ju-yon visited China between 26 September and 9 October 1962.

At the invitation of Sudan and Somaliland, our government trade mission visited these countries between 12 November and 15 December 1962. Somaliland and Korea signed a trade agreement calling for, among other things, exchange of trade missions.

At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, our government trade mission visited Vietnam between 30 November and 9 December 1962. A trade agreement for 1963 between the two governments was signed.

In order to sign a trade agreement between Korea and China, a Chinese government trade mission headed by Yeh Che-chiang, the Minister of Foreign Trade of China, visited our country. The delegation arrived in P'yongyang on 5 January 1962. On 8 January 1962, an agreement on commodity exchange for 1962 was signed in P'yongyang.

An Albanian government trade mission headed by Wasel Kati arrived in P'yongyang on 19 January 1962. On 23 January an agreement on commodity exchange for 1962 between Korea and Albania was signed in P'yongyang.

A German government trade mission headed by Huettenrau Willi, the First Foreign Trade Minister of Germany, visited our country between 23 January and 7 February 1962. On 5 February 1962 an agreement on commodity exchange and payment for 1962 was signed in P'yongyang.

A Soviet government trade mission headed by N. S. Batoricheff, the Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, visited our country. The mission arrived in our country on 20 February 1962. An agreement on commodity exchange for 1962 was concluded in P'yongyang.

A Hungarian government trade mission headed by Katali Mikulsh (translit.), the Chief of the Asian Section of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, visited our country. 1962 commodity exchange agreement between Korea and Hungary was signed in P'yongyang on 12 March 1962.

A Czechoslovak government trade mission headed by Deputy Trade Minister Karel (translit.) visited Korea between 18 April and 28 April 1962. On 26 April 1962 a trade agreement for 1962 between Korea and Czechoslovakia was signed in P'yongyang.

A Mongolian government trade mission headed by Kanjoruraf (translit.), Deputy Trade Minister of Mongolia, visited Korea in November 1962 in order to sign a trade pact between Korea and Mongolia. [The date of signing not indicated].

At the invitation of the Korean Society for the Promotion of International Trade, a delegation of the Japan Trade Society headed by Riichiro Naikawa, the Permanent Director of the Society, arrived in P'yongyang

on 10 December 1962.

4. Goodwill Visits

At the invitation of the Cuban Government, a goodwill mission headed by the Chairman of the Korean Writer's League visited Cuba. The mission returned to Korea on 23 January 1962. While in Cuba, the mission took part in the activities celebrating the third anniversary of the Cuban Revolution.

At the invitation of the Cuban Government, a goodwill mission headed by Prosecutor General PARK Se-chang visited Cuba between 25 July and 12 August 1962. Members of the mission attended ceremonies marking the 9th anniversary of the "26 July" armed uprising in Cuba.

At the invitation of the Togo Government, a goodwill mission visited Togo between 2 May to 14 May.

At the invitation of the Tunisian Government, our government goodwill mission visited Tunisia between 4 June to 10 June 1962.

A goodwill mission headed by Public Health Minister CHOE Chang-sok visited China during the period between 29 September and 20 October 1962. The mission took part in various national festivities in China.

At the invitation of the Soviets in the border areas of the Soviet Union, a goodwill mission from Hamgyong-pukto visited the Soviet Union between 3 November and 11 November. [The border area probably refers to the border area between Korea and the Soviet Union]

A delegation of the Swedish Korean Friendship Society visited our country between 24 April and 15 May 1962.

A delegation representing the Soviet Korean Friendship Society in the Soviet Border Area headed by the Chairman of the Soviets on the Border Area visited our country between 9 August and 17 August.

A Soviet goodwill mission headed by Y. E. Bukaeff (translit.), a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the editor in chief of the party history, visited our country between 14 August and 5 September 1962. The mission attended the ceremony marking the 17th anniversary of the Liberation of Korea from Japan.

A goodwill mission from the Japanese Korean Friendship Society headed by Shichiro Hotsumi, Permanent Director of the Society and a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, paid a goodwill visit to our country between 9 October and 25 October 1962. On 25 October the Foreign Cultural Liaison Association and the mission released a joint communique.

A goodwill mission of Nepal headed by Bahatul Kanjakal (translit.), Chairman of the Nepalese Korean Friendship Society, visited our country. The mission arrived in P'yongyang on 13 October 1962.

A goodwill mission of the Chilean Korean Friendship Society headed by Carlos Morades Avarzo (translit.), Chairman of the Society and a member of the Chilean National Assembly, paid a goodwill visit to our country between 1 November and 15 November 1962.

5. Military Missions

Our military mission headed by Comrade KIM Kwang-hyok, the Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee and the Deputy Prime Minister, visited the Soviet Union during the period between 29 November and 5 December 1962.

A military mission from Laos visited our country between 8 June and 10 June 1962.

Nations With Diplomatic Relations
With Our Country

Nations	Date When Relations Were Opened
The Soviet Union	12 October 1948
The People's Republic of Mongolia	15 October 1948
The People's Republic of Poland	16 October 1948
The Socialistic Republic of Czechoslovakia	21 October 1948
The People's Republic of Rumania	3 November 1948
The People's Republic of Hungary	11 November 1948
The People's Republic of Bulgaria	29 November 1948
The People's Republic of Albania	17 May 1949
The People's Republic of China	6 October 1949
The People's Republic of Germany	7 November 1949
The Democratic People's Republic of Vietnam	31 January 1950
The Republic of Guinea	8 October 1960
The Republic of Cuba	29 August 1960
The Republic of Mali	31 October 1960

Agreements and Documents Signed Between
Korea and Other Nations

Names of Agreement and Documents	Date Signed	Place Signed
<u>The Soviet Union</u>		
Protocol No 2 on the 1961 - 1962 Commodity Exchange Agreement	26 February 1962	P'yongyang
1962 Cultural and Scientific Assistance Plan	7 May 1962	Moscow
Protocol Adopted by the 12th Session of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance	6 June 1962	"
Protocol Adopted by the 13th Session of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance	29 October 1962	P'yongyang
Protocol Adopted by the Korean Soviet Joint Committee on Border Railroads	11 October 1962	Suwul
<u>The People's Republic of China</u>		
Protocol on Commodity Exchange in 1962	8 January 1962	P'yongyang
1962 Cultural Exchange Plan	30 April 1962	Peking
Protocol Adopted by the Fourth Session of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance	22 September 1962	"
Treaty on Trade and Navigation	5 November 1962	"

Agreement on Mutual Exchange of Major Commodities for 1963-1967	5 November 1962	Peking
Protocol on Commodity Circulation for 1963	"	"
Protocols Nos 2 and 3 Concerning the Implementation of An Agreement Under Which China Will Provide Korea With Production Facilities and Technical Assistance	"	"
Protocol Adopted by the Korean- Chinese Joint Committee On Railroads in the Border Area	11 September 1962	Mukden
<u>The Democratic Republic of Germany</u>		
Agreement on Commodity Exchange and Payment for 1962	4 February 1962	P'yongyang
1962 Cultural Exchange Plan	18 April 1962	"
<u>Rumania</u>		
Agreement on Commodity Exchange and Payment for 1962	16 February 1962	Bucharest
1962 Cultural Exchange Plan	18 April 1962	"
<u>Mongolia</u>		
1962 Cultural Exchange Plan	24 March 1962	P'yongyang
Protocol Adopted by the Second Session of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance	26 June 1962	Uran Bator

Bulgaria

Agreement on Commodity Circulation and Payment for 1962- 1965	5 January 1962	Sofia
Protocol on Commodity Circulation and Payment for 1962	"	"
Cultural Exchange Plan	11 May 1962	"
Protocol Adopted by the Fifth Session of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance	18 September 1962	P'yongyang

Albania

Protocol on Commodity Exchange for 1962	23 January 1962	"
Cultural Exchange Plan	30 March 1962	"
Protocol Adopted by the Fifth Session of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance	23 January 1962	"

Hungary

Agreement on Commodity Circulation and Payment for 1962	12 March 1962	P'yongyang
Cultural Exchange Plan for 1962	11 April 1962	Budapest

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Cultural Exchange Plan for 1962	8 August 1962	P'yongyang
Protocol Adopted by the Third Session of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance	23 July 1962	"

Joint Communique Issued by the Korean Committee for Asian African Unity, the National Committee for the Preservation of Peace, and the Delegation Representing the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam	24 November 1962	P'yongyang
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Czechoslovakia

Agreement on Commodity Circulation and Payment for 1962	26 April 1962	P'yongyang
Cultural Exchange Plan	10 April 1962	"
Agreement on Economic Assistance for the Development of Copper Mines	20 August 1962	Prague
Protocol on Commodity Exchange	17 November 1962	P'yongyang
Protocol Adopted by the Seventh Session of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance	13 October 1962	"

Poland

Cultural Exchange Plan	11 April 1962	P'yongyang
Protocol Adopted by the Fourth Session of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance	13 August 1962	"

Cuba

Protocol on Trade for 1962

30 January Havana
1962

Guinea

Cultural Exchange Plan for 1962-1963

[Not given]

Protocol on Trade and Payment for 1962

20 February Conakry
1962

Mali

Protocol on Trade and Payment for 1962

7 March Bamako
1962

Cultural Exchange Plan for 1962-1963

" "

The United Arab Republic

Agreement on Mutual Cooperation Between
Broadcasting Authorities in Two
Countries

12 November Cairo
1962

India

Joint Communique on Opening
Consular Services

1 March P'yongyang
1962

MATTERS RELATING TO ARMISTICE

The Government of the Republic faithfully observed all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, and made persistent efforts to oppose the criminal acts of American imperialists in violating and undermining the Agreement.

In 1962 American imperialists continued to introduce into South Korea various nuclear and advanced tactical weapons in flagrant violation of Section d of Article 13 of the Agreement. Also, the American imperialists staged military exercises along the military armistice line and in various parts of South Korea, violated our territorial air space, waters, and land, and committed various criminal acts.

In 1962 there were 1,487 instances of violations of the territorial waters and lands of our Republic by American imperialists including the flight of U-2 spy planes deep into the territory of our country. The number of various provocative acts committed by the American side for which we took the steps of making formal complaints at the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission between the armistice in 1953 and October 1962 was 4,592. Of these 682 were instances of violation of territory by aircraft and 208 instances of penetrating vessels.

These provocative acts on the part of the American imperialists continues to place the armistice in Korea in uncertainty and poses a threat to the peace in Asia and the whole world.

At 14 meetings of the Military Armistice Commission, 12 meetings of secretaries, and numerous meetings of guards held in 1962 our side condemned the violations of the Armistice Agreement and provocative acts on the part of the American side, and demanded the withdrawal of American troops, the main cause of the miseries of the Korean people and the major obstacle to a peaceful unification of our country.

Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission

148th Meeting Held on 6 January 1962:

Our side protested the transfer of four destroyer type vessels to the puppet navy in South Korea in a naval base in California and the infiltration of naval vessels into our territorial waters on 1 and 3 January 1962. Our side demanded an immediate withdrawal of newly introduced weapons and a report on such steps taken to the Military Armistice Committee and the Neutral Nation Supervisory Committee.

149th Meeting held on 2 January 1962 [sic]:

Our side strongly protested against the infiltration into our waters of naval vessels on two occasions on 17 January 1962. We also demanded the American side show proof that it is taking steps to abide by the Armistice Agreement. We pressed for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

150th Meeting Held on 3 April 1962:

After lodging a strong protest against the introduction of three naval vessels to South Korea in violation of the Section d of Article 17 of the Agreement, our side demanded the following:

- 1) Immediately stop the criminal act of introducing naval vessels to South Korea.

- 2) Remove from South Korea all illegally introduced new weapons and tactical facilities and report on the

result of such steps to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nation Armistice Supervisory Committee.

3) Punish all those who are responsible for the introduction of naval vessels to South Korea in violation of Section d of Article 13 of the Armistice Agreement.

4) Guarantee that the illegal act of augmenting military power will not be repeated.

151st Meeting Held on 28 April 1962:

Our side protested against the introduction of six additional naval vessels in violation of Section d, Article 13 of the Agreement, and demanded immediate removal of these vessels and other modern weapons brought into South Korea and sought guarantee that these acts will not be repeated.

Our side also lodged a strong protest against nearly 700 bullets fired in the direction of our side in the demilitarized zone between 6 April and 16 April 1962 in violation of Articles 6, 10, 12, and 14 as well as mutual agreements. We also protested against the infiltration of enemy vessels in our territorial waters on 25 April 1962.

152nd Meeting Held on 25 May 1962:

Our side protested against the introduction of two naval vessels and one helicopter company to South Korea. We demanded that the act of increasing armament in South Korea should be immediately halted and that all modern weapons and tactical facilities brought to South Korea should be removed. We also asked the enemy side to guarantee that the violation of Section d, Article 13 of the Armistice Agreement will not be repeated.

We also protested the infiltration of our territorial waters by enemy naval vessels on four occasions between 9 May and 20 May 1962 and the shooting of 17 rounds of bullets in the direction of our side in the demilitarized zone on 15 May 1962. Our side asked due punishment for those responsible for the shooting and taking appropriate actions to prevent recurrence of similar incidents.

153rd Meeting Held on 10 July 1962

Our side lodged a strong protest against the infiltration of enemy destroyer No 707 in our territorial waters on 26 June 1962 for the purpose of capturing our fishermen engaged in fishing and their continued confinement. We also demanded immediate return of these fishermen and their belongings. We protested against the provocative act of carrying on "anti-communist propaganda" by using facilities built in the demilitarized zone.

154th Meeting Held on 20 July 1962

Condemning the continued confinement of our fishermen who were forcibly taken by the enemy on 26 June 1962 under the pretext of bad weather conditions, our side demanded immediate return of the fishermen. We also lodged protest against two instances of violations of our territorial waters by enemy naval vessels.

155th Meeting Held on 29 August 1962

Our side protested against the capturing of our fishermen on high sea at 0.8 miles off Kanghwa Island, 37 degrees 45' 15" N latitude, and 125 degree 57' 08" E longitude by sending in a naval vessel. We demanded immediate return of the fishermen. We also protested against three enemy flights over our land on 15 August 1962 and the infiltration of 2 naval vessels in the lower reaches of the Han River.

156th Meeting Held on 27 September 1962

Pointing out that our side in two letters previously delivered protested against the wanton killing and capturing of our civil police guards working on the demarkation line and demanded the return of two guards so captured, our side condemned the enemy side for not responding to our demand. Our side then demanded the following:

- 1) Taking positive measures to prevent provocative military acts which are likely to lead to serious consequences.

2) All those who plotted and took part in the vicious act lately committed should be severely punished according to Section e Article 13 of the Armistice Agreement.

3) The American members of the No 4 squad of the joint inspection company should be strongly reprimanded for obstructing the normal function of the company and for creating serious obstacles to the work of the company.

4) The steel wire laid illegally on the north side of the road between military demarcation marks 0979 and 0982 where the military demarcation line passes through should be removed. The "safety path" illegally constructed in the area should be moved southward.

5) The two persons forcibly taken and illegally detained by the American side should be immediately returned.

At this meeting, our side also protested against the illegal infiltration of an enemy naval vessel in the waters near Jakdo Island off the eastern coast on 17 September 1962.

157th Meeting Held on 5 October 1962:

At this meeting problems relating to the sudden attack upon and capturing of our personnel who were engaged in normal patrol duties on 5 September 1962. We protested against the inhuman attack and the continued detention of the our guards. Our side also pressed for the return of two fishermen who were forcibly captured and illegally detained. Our side demanded that the enemy should carry out its promise to return them.

Our side also protested against the infiltration of two enemy aircraft on 27 September 1962 over our land.

158th Meeting Held on 17 October 1962:

Our side strongly protested against the introduction of jet fighters with "side winders", guided missiles "Lacrosse" capable of firing nuclear warheads, new heavy tanks such as M 47 and M 48, and anti-tank guided missiles.

Also, our delegates to the Meeting demanded the following:

1) The removal of new types of weapons introduced illegally to South Korea, and a report on the steps taken to comply with this demand to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nation Supervisory Committee.

2) Guarantee for strict adherence to the Armistice Agreement.

3) An immediate halt to the lunatic war preparations being made in South Korea.

159th Meeting Held on 21 November 1962:

At this meeting, our side lodged a strong protest against the infiltration of an armed naval vessels in the lower reach of the Han River on 7 November 1962 in violation of the Armistice Agreement. We also criticized the enemy's intrigue in accusing us of detaining South Korean fishermen who were cared for by us after being shipwrecked and drifted to our shore. In August 1962 we rescued South Korean fishermen who were hit by typhoon. We gave medical care to the injured fishermen and repaired or replaced their fishing tools. We sent them back with new clothings and consumer goods. In spite of this, the American side fabricated as the fishermen's demand the return of the remains of KIM Chun-bok, the damaged vessel, and the equipment on the sunken ship SS "Sinsongho". Exposing the shameless ways in which the American side is pursuing its political objectives, our delegates stated that we are willing to let the widow of KIM Chun-bok to come to North Korea, in accordance with the unique custom of Korea, to claim the body of KIM Chon-bok and that the fishermen may bring the new vessels given to them by us and claim their old wrecked vessels. We also said that the fishermen may try to recover the equipment on the sunken vessel if they are willing to try.

160th Meeting Held on 29 November 1962:

Our delegates exposed the enemy's intrigue to carry on the "anti-communist propaganda" by fabricating groundless incidents. We also made the following demands.

1) Stop the lunatic war preparations being made in South Korea.

2) Punish, under the terms of the Armistice Agreement, the ring leaders and accomplice in the recently fabricated "incident."

3) Stop immediately the fraudulent practices of slandering us by fabricating completely groundless incidents. Declare that all the previous accusations against us were fabricated, and retract them.

4) Stop the practice of using the Military Armistice Commission as a means of promoting wicked political objectives.

5) Report on the steps being taken to comply with these demands to the Military Armistice Commission.

We also lodged a strong protest against the invasion of our territorial waters off the eastern coast by 23 naval vessels including 1 U.S. destroyer and covered by aircraft. We demanded assurance that this type of incident will not be repeated and asked for punishment for those responsible for this incident.

We protested against the shootings from tank guns and small artillery pieces on three occasions on 21, 26, and 27 November 1962.

161st Meeting Held on 23 December 1962:

We protested against the flight deep in our territorial air space of an U-2 spy plane on 6 December 1962 in violation of the Articles 12, 16, and 17 of the Armistice Agreement. We then made the following demands:

1) Punish severely those who sent the aircraft over our land.

2) Stop all provocative hostile and criminal acts against the northern half of our Republic.

3) Stop the lunatic war preparations being made in South Korea.

4) Give assurance that the American side is willing to abide by the Armistice Agreement in all its details and

that hostile and criminal act against the northern half of the Republic will not be repeated.

5) Report on the steps being taken to comply with these demands to the Military Armistice Commission.

We also protested against the hostile actions committed by armed vessels which infiltrated into our territorial waters on 12, 18, 19, and 21 December 1962.

162nd Meeting Held on 28 December 1962:

Our delegates protested against the hostile acts committed by one U. S. naval vessel which infiltrated into our territorial waters on 23 December 1962, and the shooting from the southern side of the Han River to our territory on the northern side of the River at 37 degrees 49'30" N latitude, and 126 degrees 39' 58" E longitude. We also made the following demands:

1) Stop immediately the vicious act of infiltrating naval vessels into our territorial waters and of shooting on our shore.

2) Punish all those who masterminded and took part in the hostile and provocative act according to the terms of the Armistice Agreement.

3) Take immediate and effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such hostile and provocative act which undermines the Armistice Agreement.

4) Retract all false announcements designed to cover up acts of aggressive and to deceive the people of the world.

5) Admit that the hostile acts committed against us constitutes a violation of a principle of international law concerning territorial integrity and of the Armistice Agreement, and therefore apologize to us for such acts.

6) Comply with all our demands and report to the Military Armistice Commission on the manners in which the demands are met.

Our side also lodged a protest against the hostile act committed by a medium landing vessel No 39 which infiltrated

into our territorial waters on 25 December 1962.

Secretarial Meetings of the Military
Armistice Commission

240th Meeting Held On 16 January 1962

Our delegates protested against the following:

1) Hostile acts committed by medium landing vessels on our shores on five occasions between 6 January to 11 January 1962.

2) The flight of two jet aircraft over our territory at 38 degrees 32' 0" N latitude and 128 degrees 30' 00" E longitude on 9 January 1962.

We demanded punishment for those responsible for these acts and sought assurance that the enemy is taking measures to prevent any further violation of the Armistice Agreement.

241st Meeting Held on 7 February 1962.

We protested against the flight deep in our territorial air space of SC 47 military aircraft on 7 January 1962, and demanded punishment for those responsible for this incident and assurance that this type of incident will not recur.

242nd Meeting Held on 28 February 1962

We protested against 79 instances of violations of the Armistice Agreement including the following:

1) Eight armed enemy personnel shot at our police guards on our side of the demarcation line at 38 degree 19' 00"N latitude and 127 degree 48' 24" E longitude.

2) The explosion of explosive materials in the demilitarized zone, the possession of automatic weapons by civilian police guards, and the absence of clear

marks and insignia on the part of enemy personnel and vehicles.

243rd Meeting Held on 20 March 1962

We protested against the intrusion of two enemy aircraft over our land on 16 March 1962 and against 50 cases of violations of the Armistice Agreement between 21 February and 9 March 1962.

244th Meeting Held on 8 May 1962

We protested against the infiltration of enemy naval vessels into our territorial waters on 26 April and 2 May 1962, the fire set on our installation in the demilitarized zone by an enemy military personnel on 3 April 1962, and the intrusion of five armed American soldiers into our territory across the military demarcation line.

245th Meeting Held on 12 June 1962

We protested against the following incidents:

1) On 25 May 1962, six enemy persons, coming near the military demarcation mark No 0779, hid four persons in the area and then sneaked two of them into our territory. After the two persons slipped into our territory the six enemies fled.

2) On the same day five enemy soldiers infiltrated into our territory and committed hostile acts.

3) The enemy side brought into the demilitarized zone 10 enemy personnel and 2 civilians.

We demanded punishment for those responsible for these acts and assurance that they will not be repeated.

246th Meeting Held on 3 July 1962

Our side protested against the following incidents:

1) The shooting of 140 bullets on three occasions on 25 June and 26 June 1962 in the demilitarized zone.

2) The flight of an L 19 military aircraft over Mokkwan-dong and Yujong-ri in the demilitarized zone on 30 June 1962.

3) The construction of installations by enemy in the demilitarized zone beginning 23 June 1962 for the purpose of conducting surveillance activities over us and for carrying on "anti-communist propaganda."

We demanded the removal of the installations and the taking of steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

247th Meeting Held on 31 July 1962

Our delegates protested against the intrusion of two F 86 fighters into our air space on 24 July 1962, and the shooting of 10 bullets at our position at 38 degree 19' 40" N latitude and 157 degree 48' 40" E longitude.

We then demanded as follows:

1) The act of playing with fire, which may bring about serious consequences, should be stopped.

2) Those who are responsible for the recent acts should be severely punished.

3) Concrete steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

248th Meeting Held on 7 August 1962

Our delegates protested against the flight of two F 86 aircraft over our land on 1 August 1962.

249th Meeting Held on 14 August 1962

At this meeting, our delegates presented a 6-point demand to the enemy side after protesting vigorously against the infiltration of spy HO Sol-yang on 25 July 1962 into North Korea. The 6-point demand called for the cessation of all espionage and destructive acts against

us, the disbanding of all espionage organs in South Korea, and the cessation of all attempts to weaken the function of the joint supervisory company.

Also at this meeting, our side protested against the 14 rounds of bullets shot at our civilian police guards in the demilitarized zone on 19 August 1962, and the abduction of our fishermen by enemy naval vessels infiltrated into our territorial waters. We demanded the return of the fishermen.

250th Meeting Held on 12 September 1962

We protested against the intrusion of enemy military aircraft in the air space of our land on 12 September 1962. Accordingly, we demanded punishment for those responsible for this incident and asked the enemy to take appropriate steps to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

251st Meeting Held on 27 October 1962

We lodged protests on the following incidents:

1) On 26 October 1962, two F 86 military aircraft intruded over Kwansan (37 degree 47'15" N latitude and 126 degree 39'00" E longitude) and Kunjangsan (47 degree 53' 12" N latitude and 126 degree 38' 00" E longitude).

2) Enemy naval vessels infiltrated into our territorial waters off the eastern coast on 19, 20, and 22 October 1962.

3) On 10 and 12 October 1962, our civilian police guards were shot at in the demilitarized zone.

4) During the period between 11 September 1962 and 20 October 1962 the enemy committed 195 acts in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

We demanded that all those responsible for the incidents mentioned above be severely punished according to the Armistice Agreement and that responsible steps be taken to insure that such incidents will not be repeated.

252nd Meeting Held on 11 December 1962

We lodged protests against the hostile acts committed by enemy naval vessels in our territorial waters on six occasions between 30 November and 9 December 1962, and the flight of an F86 fighter on 5 December over the "Nameless Hill" in the north of Kijon-ri. We demanded punishment for those responsible for these incidents.

**Members of the Military Armistice
Commission**

**A. For the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's
Support Army**

Chief Member: CHANG Jong-whan, Major General, the
Korean People's Army

Members: Im Yong (translit.), Major General,
the Chinese People's Support Army

YON Sang-ki, Major General, the Korean
People's Army

PARK Se-hyon, Major General, the Korean
People's Army

KIM Won-sik, Colonel, the Korean People's
Army

Chief Secretary: HAN Ju-gyong, Lt. Colonel, the Korean
People's Army

B. For the Enemy: [Personal names are nearest equivalents]

Chief Member: Joseph E. Keal, Major General, U. S.
Air Force

Members: John M. Alford, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy

C. M. M. Mann, Brig. General, the British
Army

Member:

HYON Shi-hak, Major General, the
Puppet Army

Members of the Neutral Nation
Supervisory Committee

For:

Czechoslovakia

Maj. Gen. Odrif Hille

Poland

Maj. Gen. Francisko Murutz

Sweden

Maj. Gen. Karl Krinsena

Switzerland

Counsellor Maxell Louis

ECONOMY

INDUSTRY

Electric Power Industry

The electric power industry in our country is rapidly growing as a self supporting industry with its own plants manufacturing electric machines and with many skilled technicians.

The total electric power generating capacity of our country as of 1 January 1962 was 1,947,000 kv/amp., or 114.4 percent as large as that for the year preceding the Liberation of Korea from Japan, or 170.6 percent as large as that as of 1 January 1957.

In 1962, hydroelectric power plants accounted for 94.8 percent and thermal power plants for 5.2 percent of the total output of electricity in the nation.

The number of skilled personnel in the electric power industry has increased rapidly. The number of technicians and experts in the industry was 616 percent as large as the number for 1953, and 114 percent as large as the corresponding number for 1961.

With the development of the electric machine building industry and the growth of the number and the quality of skilled personnel, electric power generating plants in our country are equipped with modern facilities.

We have already laid the technical foundation for adopting automatic control systems at many power plants including the Supung Power Plant, the key base of our power industry, the Hochon River Power Plant, the Changjin River Power Plant, the Puchon River Power Plant, and the Puryong Power Plant.

**Proportions of Electric Power
Generated by Hydroelectric and Thermal
Power Plants**

	1956	1960	1962
Total	100	100	100
Hydroelectric Plants	98.1	95.4	94.8
Thermal Power Plants	1.9	4.6	5.2

In view of the importance of the electric power in developing the national economy, our Party has been giving a priority to the development of the electric power industry. The basic policy of our Party in this field has been to continue to develop hydroelectric power resources and to build large hydroelectric power plants and at the same time to expand the thermal power plants.

The Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) calls for an increase in electric power generating capacity of 2 million kilowatts so that the capacity will reach the level of 3.3 to 3.5 million kw by the time the Plan is fulfilled. When the Plan is completed electric power generation will be 16 to 17 billion kwh and the thermal electric power plants will account for 32 percent of the entire electric power production.

For 1962, the second year of the Plan, the Korean Labor Party presented the task of insuring adequate power supply so as to carry out economic plans including the Six Heights of production goal. The Party called on the people to increase the production of electricity and at the same time to economize on the use of electricity.

The adoption of the Tasean work system stimulated the initiative and creativity of technicians and workers thus giving an impetus to the development of the electric power industry.

The amount of electricity produced in 1962 was 11,445,000,000 kwh, or 1,405,000,000 kwh more than in 1961. This increased power production can be attributed to the improvement in the efficiency of hydroelectric power generation, raising the water pressure at hydroelectric power plants, improvement in the utilization of water resources, and the improved operation of medium and small sized thermal power plants.

At hydroelectric power plants including those at Supung, the Changjin River, the Hochon River, efforts were made to discontinue obsolete work procedures and to improve the maintenance and repair services. As a result, the rate of utilization of power generating facilities in 1962 was 119.3 percent of the rate for the preceding year.

By adding new facilities and by improving maintenance and repair services, workers at thermal power plants produced 122.8 percent as much electricity as they did in 1961.

Workers engaged in power transmission completed a project for raising the voltage of the Changjin River to P'yongyang transmission line from 154 kv to 220 kv. They increased thus the electricity transmission capacity between eastern and western parts of our country by 40 percent and reduced the loss of electricity in the process of transmission by 2,500 kw. Also, the completion of the project for raising the voltage of the Unsan Transformer Station increased the amount of electricity transmitted from the western part to the eastern part of the nation. The completion of the work at the Unsan Transformer Station has reduced the loss of electricity in transmission by 14 million kv a year.

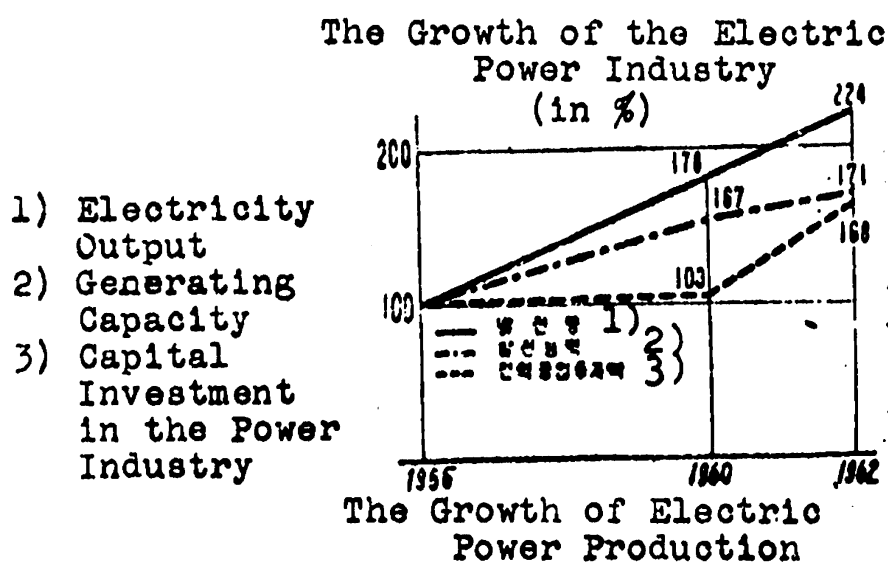
By making effective use of electric condensers and by installing new electric condensers with the total capacity of more than 300,000 kvar we reduced in 1962 the loss of electricity in transmission by 3.1 percent

and increased the work load by 4 percent compared to 1961.

There were also technical improvements in the electric power industry. We increased the power generating capacity and the reliability of power transmission by introducing many advanced technical features including the automatic recharging system in power transmission system, automatic stop control in power generators, and street relay systems.

The increased demand for electricity in all sectors of the national economy, especially in connection with the Six Heights of production goal, was met successfully because of the various achievements mentioned above.

The 1962 production assignment for the electric power industry, i.e. production assignment for those establishments belonging to the Electric Power Industry Management Bureau under the Ministry of Electric Power and Coal Industries, was fulfilled by 108 percent. The production of electricity in 1962 was 124 percent as much as in 1961 and 332 percent as much as in 1956.



	1956	1960	1961	1962
I. Total Electric Production (in million kwh)	5,120	9,139	10,040	11,445
II. Growth Rate (%)				
a) Hydroelectric	100	176.5	194.7	221.6
b) Thermal	100	367.4	367.4	451.2

The per capita electric power production for 1962 was 110.4 percent as large as for 1961 and 1.7 times larger than in 1956.

We made great accomplishments in our campaign to economize on the use of electricity. At the Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee, Premier KIM Il-song urged opening a national campaign to improve people's understanding about electricity and to economize on the use of electricity. Of late, the Korean Labor Party has urged plants using large amounts of electricity to take a number of steps to economize on the use of electricity.

Following these instructions our workers have lowered the level of electricity consumed for each product. They achieved this by discarding mystic and negative attitudes toward technology and by carrying out technical reforms.

Workers and technicians at the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant lowered the amount of electricity needed to produce one ton of ammonium to 95.2 percent of the amount needed in 1959. They made this achievement by improving the efficiency of using electricity and gas.

Workers at the Songjin Steel Works and the Kangson Steel Works lowered the amount of electricity needed to produce one ton of steel to 68.5 percent of the amount needed in 1959. Workers at these plants introduced many new production techniques including the oxygen infusion method thereby lowering the level of electricity consumption per 1 ton of steel to 68.5 percent of the level in 1959. The Puryong Metallurgical Plant lowered the level of electricity in producing silica steel to 94.2 percent of the level in 1959.

The following table shows a trend in the direction of lowering the level of electricity consumption in producing a number of various metals and chemical products.

Electricity Consumption Level

(In terms of KWH/ton)

	<u>Comparison</u>	
	<u>1962</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1957</u>
Ammonium	95.2	95
Carbide	83.5	84.1
Electrolytic Steel	76.4	73.6
Fe - W	88.1	76
Fe - Si	94.2	-
Electrolytic Zinc	71.6	-
Electrolytic Lead	59	48.2
Electrolytic Copper	98	87.6

As a result of vigorous efforts to lower the level of electricity consumption more than 400 million kilowatt hours of electricity was saved in 1962 compared to 1959. This means that we saved as much electricity between 1959 and 1962 as the amount of electricity produced by a power plant of the size of the Tokno River Power Plant. Also, the proportion of the amount of electricity used for production processes to the amount of electricity used for motive power has changed.

Breakdown of Electricity Consumption By Purposes (%)

	1949	1960	1961	1962
Production Processes	73	47.5	45.7	44.6
Motive Power	25	49	51	52.4

The above table shows that the Party policy for reducing the amount of electricity being used in production processes and for increasing the amount of electricity devoted to motive power has been successfully implemented. This policy was adopted for the purpose of promoting "electrification" in all sectors of the national economy. With the intensification of the electrification movement the amount of electricity used by each industrial worker in 1962 was 103 percent as large as the preceding year and 112.8 percent as large as in 1960.

In order to make sure that the development of the electric power industry set a pace for all other sectors of the national economy, our state has continued to make a large investment in the electric power industry. This step is taken in addition to the efforts to improve the existing electric power generating facilities, to lower the level of electricity consumption both by the general public and by industrial plants. In 1962, the state capital investment in the power industry was 14.6 percent of the entire amount of capital investment in the industrial sector as a whole.

The Party policy calling for the establishment of large hydroelectric power plants as well as the parallel development of thermal power plants has been implemented. Thus, the construction of the Kangge Youth Power Plant with a capacity of 246,000 kilovolts ampere and the Unbong Power Plant with a capacity of 400,000 kilovolts ampere continued vigorously in 1962. Also, the construction of the P'yongyang Thermal Power Plant with a capacity of 400,000 kilovolts ampere proceeded successfully.

By using irrigation dams and rivers many medium and small sized electric power plants were constructed. These include the No 5 Changjin River Power Plant and power plants at Imwon, Pungsan, and Saengri.

The construction of high tension electric transmission facilities kept pace with the construction of power plants. The entire transmission line in 1962 was 102.1 percent as long as that in 1960 and 119.6 percent as long as that in 1956. Similarly, the entire service line in 1962 was 131 percent as long as it was in 1960 and 177.1 percent in 1956.

Power transforming facilities were also expanded in 1962. The number of transformer stations increased by 38

between 1960 and 1962. The total capacity of electricity transformation in 1962 was 117 percent as large as it was in 1960.

It has been shown that in 1962 the electric power industry was expanded and that the capacity for transmitting and transforming electricity increased so that the foundation of the electric power industry was vastly consolidated.

Coal Industry

Thanks to the vigorous campaign to reach the goal of producing 15 million tons of coal in 1962 the coal industry emerged in 1962 as a strong fuel base. The coal industry in 1962 underwent a rapid development on the basis of new technological and scientific achievements. In order to meet the growing needs for coal on the part of the people and industry efforts were made to exploit coal mines with large deposits and good prospects and at the same time to develop medium and small sized coal mines. To this end the state in 1962 made a capital investment nearly 110 percent as much as it did in 1961. The technical and material foundation of the coal industry was improved in 1962 with the distribution of more than 70 electric trains and 400 chain conveyers and other technical facilities.

The total horse power of facilities in the coal industry in 1962 was 255 percent as large as that in 1956. In 1962 there were 5.15 electric trains for 1,000 tons of coal mined, 0.57 coal waggons for 1 ton of coal mined, and 6 chain conveyers for each pit. The number of coal mining workers reached 5,000.

Following the instructions given by Comrade KIM Il-song at the Second Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee and those given by him at the Taean Electric Plant, workers in the coal industry improved the managerial systems of enterprises and production management systems.

In spite of the adverse conditions created by unusually long rainy season, the 1962 coal production was 112 percent as large as that for 1961 and 338 percent as large as that for 1956. In 1962 we produced a total of 13,200,000 tons of coal.

In recent years the government has encouraged the development of medium and small sized coal mines. The amount of coal produced by medium and small sized coal mines in 1962 was 135.6 percent as large as that in 1961.

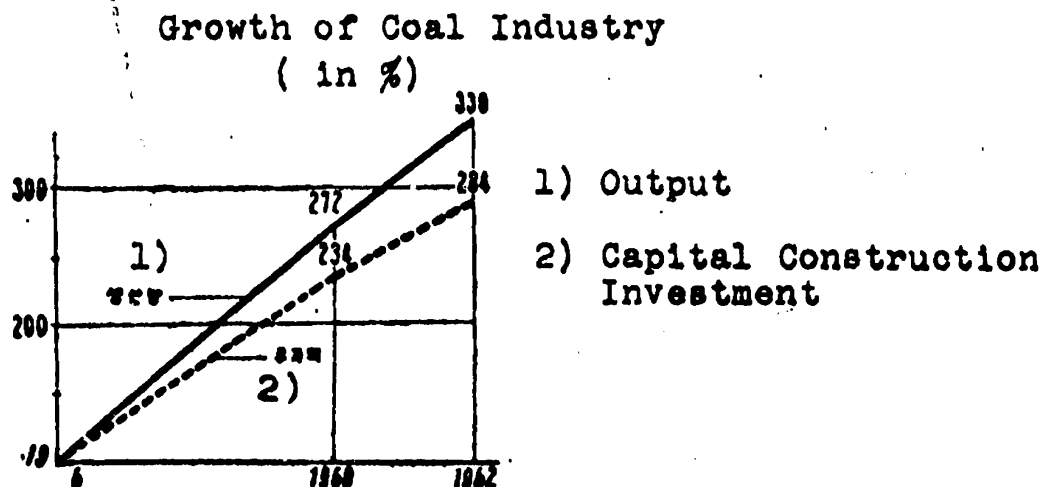
In 1962 the state operated coal mines accounted for 82.9 percent and coal mines operated by local industries accounted for 17.1 percent of the total amount of coal produced. In one month in 1962 we produced as much coal as we produced in the entire year of 1946. The per capita coal production for 1962 was 1,171 kilograms.

The remarkable achievements in the coal industry have been made thanks to the Party policy calling for the concentration of efforts on major coal mines, the campaign to speed up heading, and the adequate preparation for coal mining operation.

In 1962 efforts were concentrated on such major coal mines as those at Anju, Yongdung, Kowon, Aoji, Kokonwon, and Choyang, and the Comprehensive Youth Coal Mine in the Sinchang area.

Classification of Coal Mines By Size and Production Amount

	Establishments			Production Amount		
	1956	1959	1962	1956	1959	1962
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
More than 500,000 tons	-	18.4	26.6	-	48	52.5
250,000 to 500,000 tons	21.1	23.8	36.6	31.1	30.8	35.5
100,000 to 250,000 tons	33.3	28.9	23.3	48.2	17.2	9.9
Less than 100,000 tons	45.6	28.9	13.5	20.7	4	2.1



As a result of the Party policy emphasizing the development of large coal mines there are many coal mines including the Sinchang Coal Mines which produce more than 1 million tons of coal a year. Also, shafts have been constructed in coal mines such as those at Aoji and Onsong. With the increased use of conveyer belts the transportation systems in anthracite mines were markedly improved.

Workers in the coal industry made efforts to insure that heading operation takes precedence over actual mining operation. By actively introducing advanced mining methods, coal mining workers increased the speed of heading in major coal mines.

The average heading speed in coal mines in 1962 was 209.8 percent as fast as it was in 1960 and 224.3 percent as fast as it was in 1956.

At the same time efforts to build permanent drifts. To this end, cement blocks and steel frames needed for the construction of permanent shafts were produced in large quantities. In many coal mines including those at Aoji, Kokonwon, Hakpo, and Kocham permanent drifts were built. The total length of permanent drifts in 1962 was 13 times as long as that for 1956.

Mechanization of transportation and coal loading operations was also promoted in addition to the construction of permanent drifts.

Compared to 1956 the degree of mechanization in the following aspects of the coal mining operation increased

as follows: coal hauling at coal production sites - 11 percent in 1956 to 56.2 percent in 1962, heading - 3 percent in 1956 to 26.1 percent in 1962, and transportation systems within drifts - 14.4 percent in 1956 to 74.5 percent in 1962.

In order to strengthen the material and technical foundation of coal mines, efforts were made in 1962 to improve the facilities in the P'yongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant and the Hoeryong Coal Mining Machine Plant; repair and maintenance facilities in each mine were improved; and made preparation for the establishment of large repair stations at major coal mines.

Through meetings of enthusiasts in the coal industry and various conferences, workers in the coal industry emphasized the importance of technical reform in the coal industry.

In July 1962 workers at the Hyonbong Anthracite Coal Mine introduced a new coal mining method called, "Changbyok Chimha Shik (cutting through coal belts)." Following this method the coal production was raised by 9 percent. The convention method of coal mining in Korea has been heading along coal belts. As a result of adopting the new method the amount of coal produced per a worker in coal mines was increased by 1.2 times and the amount of mine pillars used was reduced to 70 percent of the amount needed in the past.

A coal pit set up in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army at the Sinchang District Coal Mine, a new rock barrier cutting method was introduced in coal mining operation. Also, the Songnam Youth Coal Mine increased coal production by 90 percent by introducing a new mining method. The average monthly coal production of major coal mines increased 1.3 times in 1962.

The "barrier cutting method" of coal mining accounted for 90 percent of the work done by new methods introduced in 1962, while the pulverising method of mining accounted for 60 percent of work done by new mining methods introduced in anthracite coal mining.

With an increased degree of mechanization of coal loading and unloading operation, the amount of coal loaded at coal mine sites increased 2.56 percent in bituminous

coal, and 2.69 times in anthracite coal between 1956 and 1962.

In 1962 a number of significant achievements were made in the scientific research aimed at the improvement of the quality of coal and also at the effective use of coal. At the same time, a nation wide campaign was launched to economize the use of coal.

The average monthly heading speed at coal mines also increased. The heading speed at bituminous coal mines was 102 percent as fast as that for 1961 while the heading speed at anthracite coal mines was 101.1 percent of the speed for the previous year. The extraction rate for coal bed was 79 percent in bituminous coal mines and 76.3 percent in anthracite coal mines.

The labor productivity of workers in the coal industry in 1962 was 119 percent as large as that for 1961 while the cost of production in the coal industry was 2.3 percent lower than that for the previous year.

Mining Industry

In 1962 the mining industry was presented with the task of increasing the production of various ferrous metal mores including iron ores and various non-ferrous metal mores including gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead ores. It was also given the task of increasing the production of various mineral ores containing special metals and alloy materials.

Workers in the mining industry in 1962 placed a special emphasis on earth removal and heading operations to insure speedy mining operation, introduced mechanization to replace manual labor in mining, increased the rate of utilization of mining facilities, and improved the ore concentration and dressing operations.

The Korean Labor Party and the Government provided timely guidance for mining work, and helped workers solve various problems encountered in the process of mining operation. Following the instruction given by Comrade KIM Il-song at the Anju Mineral Mine steps were taken to bring Party leadership closer to the workers.

Also, a large portion of the state capital construction funds was set aside for the development of the mining industry . The funds were used to improve the technical facilities at existing mines and opening new mines.

In 1962 the state capital investment in the ferrous mineral mines was vastly increased. Thanks to the increased state capital investments, the ore dressing shop at the Musan Mineral Mine with the production capacity of 195,000 tons was expanded, the construction of shaft and ore dressing shop at the Taeyudong Mineral Mine was promoted, and the ore dressing shop at the Yongun Mineral Mine was expanded.

The heading distance in mineral mines in 1962 increased by 30,000 meters over 1961, and the distance of exploratory heading in mineral mines in 1962 was 26,000 meters above that for 1961. Also, about drifts with the total distance of about 10,000 meters were constructed in 1962.

The amount of earth removed at open air mines including the Musan Mine, the Yongyang Mine, the Chaeryong Mine reached 5,175,000 cubic meters, or 40 percent more than in 1961.

By placing emphasis on earth removal and heading operations, by improving mining and ore dressing efficiency, and through the enthusiastic efforts on the part of the mining workers, most of mineral mines including the Komdok Mine, the Dokhyon Mine, the Mandok Mine, and the Tongbang Mine. over fulfilled the state production assignments.

The total mineral production for 1962 was 15 times larger than it was in 1946 and 274 percent as large as it was in 1956.

The mineral production was increased in 1962 markedly because of the emphasis placed on the production of various precious metal ores.

In 1962 a vigorous campaign was launched to increase the degree of mechanization in many aspects of mining. The degree of mechanization in transporting mineral ores from production sites to loading points increased by 14 percent and the degree of mechanization in transporting the ores within pits increased by 8 percent between 1961 and 1962.

In cooperation with technicians, mining workers

introduced more than 2,900 items of inventions and rationalization plans. These new ideas resulted in the economy of 387,000 man hour of labor.

Workers introduced automatic features and remote control mechanisms in ore dressing operations and in operating water pumps and conveyers within pits. By adopting 7 or 8 advanced techniques in blasting and loading operations, our workers increased the speed of heading by 3 percent over. Workers were determined to achieve a heading speed of 200 to 250 meters a month, and increased the amount of rock drilled by a rock drill by 14 percent.

Ore dressing workers worked hard to obtain high quality mineral ores and to increase the rate of recovery of metals. As results, the ore dressing efficiency increased as follows between 1961 and 1962: scheelite 4.2 percent, crystalline graphite 8 percent, pyrite 7.4 percent. Also, the quality of scheelite ore was increased by 2.2 percent, and pyrite by 0.4 percent.

In order to raise the rate of utilization of facilities many mineral mines including the Hasong Mine established repair and maintenance shops and obtained sufficient amounts of spare parts.

Rates of utilization of various mining machines increased as follows between 1961 and 1962: air compressor 0.7 percent, hoist 2.3 percent, excavator 1.8 percent, and bulldozer 3.3 percent.

Along with the efforts to introduce mechanization and automation to the mining industry, cooperation between workers and technicians was improved. As a result, the average technical grade of workers increased by 0.3 grade in 1962.

Also, mining workers tried to reduce production cost. Thus, for example, the production cost of copper was reduced by 5.9 percent in 1962 compared to 1961.

Good results were achieved in 1962 in geological prospecting work. Following the instruction given by Premier KIM Il-song to geological prospectors in 1961, geological workers concentrated their efforts on the lower layers of active mineral mines and the areas surrounding mines. A geological survey of the northern interior area was conducted, and various maps showing mineral deposits were

compiled. A large number of workers, students, and farmers helped geological workers in conducting a series of surveys. As a result, we gained in 1962 a better picture of the mineral resources of our nation and many possibilities of development.

Metal Industry

The metal industry made an unusually rapid progress in 1962. Only a few years ago the metal industry produced only 400,000 to 500,000 tons of pig iron and granulated iron a year. But, in 1962 the metal industry produced more than 1.2 million tons of pig iron and granulated iron. The steel production fell short of the projected goal of 1.2 million tons. However, the steel production in 1962 was 136 percent as large as that for 1961.

When the Party presented a gigantic task for the metal industry, the Party urged workers in the metal industry to increase production by making more efficient use of production facilities and by increasing labor productivity. Our Party urged workers in the metal industry to repair and maintain production facilities in good order and to introduce new production methods. At the same time, the Party urged the workers to make efficient use of existing facilities.

In 1962 the state made a large amount of capital investment in the metal industry. The state capital investment in the ferrous metal industry in 1962 was 2.7 times of that for 1961.

With the increased state capital construction investment many important projects were undertaken in the metal industry. They include the construction of a new rolling mill with the annual production capacity of 80,000 tons at the Songjin Steel Works, the construction of a steel material rolling mill with the annual production capacity of 30,000 tons at the Kangson Steel Works, and the non-ferrous metal rolling shop at the Nampo Smeltery. With the establishment of additional rolling mills for both ferrous and non-ferrous metals it has become possible to produce rolled steel or non-ferrous materials in large quantities.

One of the basic factors for the successful implementa-

tion of the production goal is the on the spot inspection and instructions by Comrade KIM Il-song. In 1962, Comrade KIM Il-song made on the spot inspections of the Hwanghae Steel Works, the Kangson Steel Works, the Songjin Iron Works, and the Kimchaek Iron Works. While inspecting these plants Comrade KIM Il-song gave suggestions and instructions for increasing metal production.

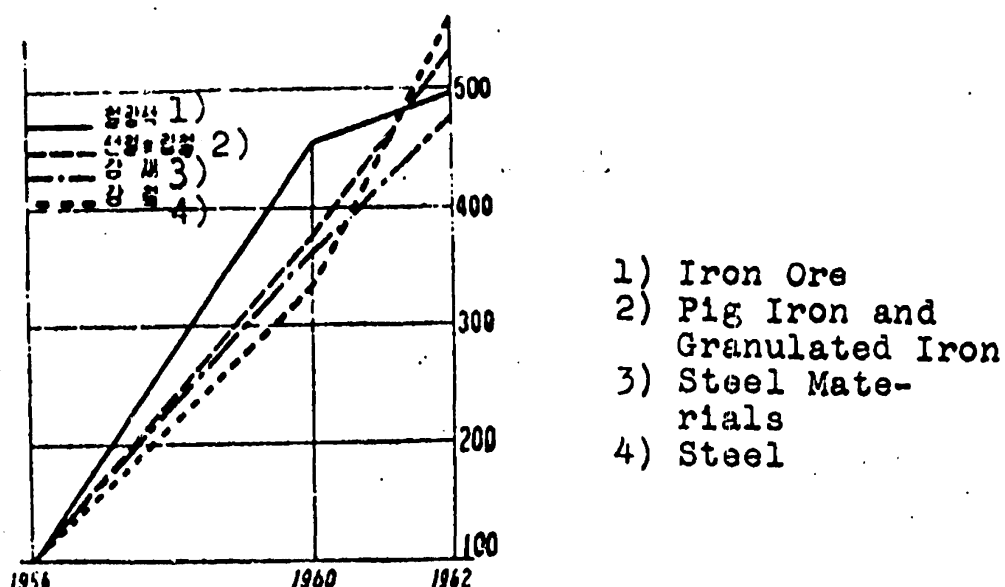
During his visit to the Hwanghae Iron Works in August 1962, Comrade KIM Il-song issued instructions for improving the managerial systems of various ministries and commissions and for improving the leadership of Party committees over production processes. He then proposed launching a "120-day campaign" to conquer the "Six Heights" of the production goals. Consequently, the "120-day campaign" was underway in all fields relating to the "Six Heights". As a result of the campaign, workers in the metal industry increased the production of pig iron and granulated iron by 282,000 tons and of steel by 275,000 tons over the respective production levels attained in 1961.

In 1962 the production plan for pig iron and granulated iron was carried out by 102.5 percent. Also, the production of various metal products increased sharply.

Production of Metal Products

	Amount of Production (in 10,000 tons) [in 1962]	Growth Rate	
		$\frac{1962}{1961}$	$\frac{1962}{1956}$
Pig Iron and Granulated Iron	1,213	130	525
Steel	1,050	136	553
Steel Materials	633	118	477

Growth of the Ferrous Metal Industry



In 1962 we started the production of 44 steel materials including heat resistant steel and 55 standard steel materials. The production of processed steel materials increased markedly. Compared to 1961 the production of various steel materials increased as follows: folded sheet steel 153 percent, sheet steel 179 percent, and wire rope 157 percent. The total volume of production by the metal industry in 1962 was 119 percent as large as that for 1961. The volume of production of the ferrous metal industry was 125 percent as large as it was in 1961.

This workers in the metal industry paid a special attention to the question of making efficient use of existing production facilities. By adopting the work methods developed at the Taean Electric Plant, workers and technicians in the metal industry made great strides in raising the rate of utilization of production facilities.

The rate of utilization of production facilities increased between 1961 and 1962 as follows: blast furnaces for ferrous metal 2 percent, rotary furnaces for granulated iron 6 percent, large size rolling machines 3 percent, medium size rolling machines 9 percent, scrap metal rolling machines 3 percent, thin steel plate rolling machines 29 percent, and thick steel plate rolling machines 8 percent. The rate of utilization of non-ferrous metal production facilities was also raised.

By actively adopting advanced production techniques workers in the metal industry raised the technical and economic standards of the metal industry. In 1962 they applied 3,670 items of inventions and rationalization plans to production. The steel making process using iron cokes

and the new method of infusing oxygen were widely applied. Also, many advanced techniques including the double melting and the repeated smelting method, both suitable to the conditions prevailing in our country, were introduced. As results, the production efficiency of blast furnaces for ferrous metals increased 8.2 percent over 1961 and the steel making time of electric furnaces was cut by 7 percent. The average amount of steel produced in 24 hours per one square meters of open hearth increased by 7 percent. The amounts of steel materials processed by rolling machines increased as follows: large rolling machines 10 percent, thin steel plate rolling machines 30 percent, and thick steel plate rolling machines 11 percent.

Compared to last year the recovery of zinc increased by 1 percent and the recovery rate of nickel by 6 percent. The average daily production per zinc electrolytic shop was 104 percent as large as it was in 1961.

As a result of the comprehensive campaign to improve the skills of workers, the average grade of skills for workers in the metal industry increased 0.4 grade in 1962. Workers and technicians in the metal industry organized and carried out mass movement for lowering the rate of consumption of raw materials and for reducing the production cost. The amount of iron cokes used for producing 1 ton of pig iron was reduced by 240 kilograms compared to 1961.

Production cost of various metals was lowered in 1962 as follows: pig iron 4.2 percent, steel 19.6 percent, granulated iron 7 percent, thin steel plate 1.2 percent, thick steel plate 20.4 percent, electrolytic nickel 19.2 percent, and electrolytic zinc 8.6 percent.

In 1962 the metal industry played a vital role in strengthening the heavy industry, the backbone of the national economy, and in stimulating all sectors of the national economy including the light industry and the agricultural industry. The metal industry also contributed to the implementation of the Party policy calling for the improvement of the living conditions of the people. The accomplishments in the metal industry in 1962 will mark an important step toward the fulfilment of the Seven Year Plan.

Machine Building Industry

In 1962 the machine building industry, the core of the heavy industry, was developed to the point where it could meet the domestic needs for machines. In the past our country could not even produce machine parts. By contrast, we now produce 3,000 ton press, 8 meter turning lathe, 6 meter large, 160 meter large size boring lathe, 220,000 volt class transformer, 3,000 ton-class vessel, 75 ton-class crane, and 75 horse power endless track tractors. Also, we now produce many precision machines.

The machine building industry has been making a rapid progress since the Fourth Party Congress was held. In 1962 the industry continued to make progress. Workers in the machine building industry helped other workers accomplish the "Six Heights" of production goals which hold the key to the fulfilment of economic plans for the first three years of the Seven Year Plan. In 1962 workers in the machine building industry concentrated on the production of various machines needed in different sectors of the national economy. Thus, they produced various machines needed in the fishing industry, the machines needed in the chemical industry, various mining equipment, and metallurgical facilities. The basic task for the machine industry was to meet the growing needs on the part of the people for various types of machines and machine parts.

In order to carry out this task, the workers in the machine building industry repaired and maintained in good order existing production facilities, introduced advanced production techniques in the casting iron workshops, increased the use of press, increased the use of standard machine parts, and introduced conveyer belt system and mechanization.

All machine building plants improved production planning and inspection systems. They also tried hard to improve the quality of products.

In 1962 a large amount of state capital construction

investment was made. The machine building industry accounted for 7.6 percent of the entire state capital construction investment allocated to the industrial sector. As results the following major projects were carried out in 1962: the P'yongyang Electric Wire Plant with the annual production capacity of 20,000 tons and with automatic and semi-automatic production facilities, the engine construction shop in the Yongsong Machine Plant, the 1,000 ton press at the Pukjung Machine Plant, the Electric Bulb Workshop of the P'yongyang Electric Bulb Plant.

With a strong determination to carry out technical reform by relying on our own resources and technology, workers in the machine building industry introduced many automation and mechanization processes. Thus, they introduced automatic assemblyline for producing drills, and in processing cylinders, and used assembly line technique in assembling tractors. They produced 3,800 types of machines including 30 new machines. The newly introduced machines include 160 mm large boring lathes.

Many machine building plants including the Tae'an Electric Plant adopted the Tae'an work methods and the Chongsalli spirit and work methods. By improving managerial methods and production supervision and by mobilizing fully available resources, many machine plants fulfilled their production assignments well ahead of schedule. As a result, the production plan for establishments under the control of the Ministry of Machine Building Industry was carried out by 103 percent. The total volume of production by the machine building industry in 1962 was 27 times as large as that for 1949, 681 percent as large as that for 1956, and 125 percent as large as that for 1961.

The proportions of the volumes of production of the machine building industry to the volumes of production of the entire industrial sector changed as follows: 1944 - 1.6 percent, 1949 - 8.1 percent, 1956 - 17.3 percent, and 1962 - 23 percent.

Rates of self-sufficiency of machinery [the extent to which domestic plants can meet domestic demands for machinery] have changed as follows: 1956 - 17.3 percent, 1960 - 90.6 percent, and 1962 - 92 percent.

In 1962, the machine building industry produced

2,500 tractors (Chollima No 28), 1,400 combines, 1,100 corn threshing machines, 5300 weeding machines, 8,100 rock drillers, 430 air compressors, more than 2,000 air blowers, 480 wire installation machines, nearly 4,000 reduction gears, and 1,500 rice grain combines.

The machine building industry also provided machines for the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant, the Kilju Pulp Plant, and the Ponkung Caustic Acid Plant. The machine building industry produced machinery needed in the metal industry, electric generators, hydroelectric turbines, thousands of machine tools, and various spare parts. By producing these machines and tools the machine building industry actively contributed to the conquest of the "Six Heights" of the production goals.

Production goals of various machines for 1962 were carried out as follows: boilers 108 percent, transformers 118 percent, metal cutting machines 130 percent (S U. 50 Model lathe 102 percent and boring lathe 135 percent), wire installation machines 147 percent, rock drills and tractors 100 percent each, air compressors 157 percent, air blowers 153 percent, irrigation pumps 119 percent, centrifugal separators 134 percent, and reduction gears 111 percent.

In 1962 the machine building industry placed emphasis on the production of various machine parts in line with the Party policy calling for the adequate supplies of machine parts in all plants. Compared to 1961 the production of various machine parts increased in 1962 as follows: automobile and tractor parts 143 percent, machine parts for mining machineries 217 percent, machine parts for metallurgical facilities 946 percent, parts for vessels 149 percent, and machine tool parts 635 percents.

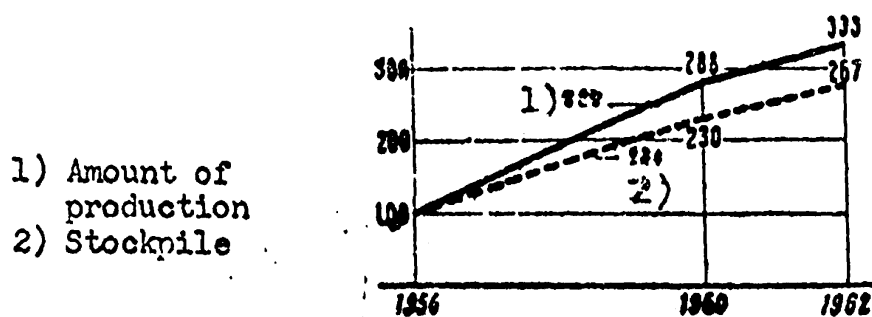
In 1962 a total of 8,800 items of inventions and rationalization plans including new metal casting methods were applied. It is estimated that as a result of the application of those new ideas a total of 855,000 man hour of labor or 4,850,000 Won of money were saved. At the same time, the rate of utilization of various machine tools at machine building plants increased by 1 percent in 1962 over 1961.

The average amount of production per square meter of cast iron shops increased 2 percent over 1961, and the recovery rate of cast steel increased 1 percent over 1961.

The production cost in the machine building industry dropped sharply in 1962. The production cost of commercial products produced by the machine building industry decreased by 6.7 percent between 1961 and 1962.

Production and Stockpile of Metal Cutting Machines

(Growth Rate in %)



Chemical Industry

In the past our country had only inorganic chemical industry. However, in recent years organic and synthetic chemical industry has been developed in our country. We now have a strong chemical industry which is capable of producing with our own domestic resources a wide variety of chemical products including chemical fertilizer, agricultural medicines, pharmaceutical products, synthetic fiber, synthetic resin, and synthetic rubber.

Our Party has presented as one of the most important part of the Seven Year Plan (1961-1967) the development of the chemical industry, particularly the organic chemical industry for the purpose of promoting increased use of chemical products both in the light industry sector and the agricultural sector.

In 1962 a vast sum of state capital construction investment was devoted to the development of the chemical industry. Thanks to the increased state capital investment

many important projects in the chemical industry were carried out in 1962. The following workshops or plants were newly established in 1962: the sulfuric acid workshop with the production capacity of 45,000 tons at the Munpyong Smelter, the caustic acid workshop with the annual production capacity of 50,000 tons at the Ponkung Caustic Acid Plant, the Nampo Smelter with the annual production capacity of 100,000 tons, the Yongsong Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant, the Agricultural Medicine Workshop with the annual production capacity of 1,500 tons at the Sugyo Mine, the Ponkung Agricultural Medicine Plant (D. D. T.) with the annual production capacity of 750 tons, the Ponkung Butanol Workshop with the annual production capacity of 3,000 tons, the Peroxide Acid Plant of the Chongsu Chemical Plant with the annual production capacity of 150 tons, the Ponkung Ethyl Nitrate Workshop with the annual production capacity of 1,000 tons, the Phenol Workshop at the Yongan Chemical Plant with the annual production capacity of 300 tons.

Also, the following projects were completed: the rehabilitation of the methanol production system with the annual production capacity of 18,000 tons at the Aoji Chemical Plant, and the expansion of the formalin workshop with the annual production capacity of 4,500 tons at the Yongan Chemical Plant and the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant with the annual production capacities of 5,000 tons of staple fiber and 25,000 tons of rayon.

In addition, efforts were made to improve chemical facilities in various industries. Chemical workshops were established in the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Kimchaek Iron Works.

In 1962 both organic and inorganic chemical industries were expanded. A notable progress was made in 1962 in the acid and alkali chemical industries which form the backbone of the chemical industry.

Thanks to the expansion of production facilities, the improvement of technical foundation of these facilities, and the singular efforts on the part of chemical workers, the chemical industry in 1962 produced 120,000 tons more of fertilizer than it did in 1961. Prior to the onset of the farming season, the chemical industry supplied the agricultural sector with 622,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and large quantities of agricultural medicines

thereby rendering active support for the conquest of the grain production goal of 5 million tons. The amount of various chemical fibers produced in 1962 was 195 percent as large as in 1961.

Compared to 1944, the chemical production in 1962 increased as follows: chemical fertilizer 1.5 times (nitrogenous fertilizer 24 times), caustic acid 2.8 times, and carbide 1.2 times. Compared to 1961, the chemical production in 1962 increased as follows: chemical fertilizer by 118,000 tons, caustic acid by 7,000 tons, carbide by 38,000 tons, chemical fiber 8,000 tons, vinyl chloride by 3,000 tons, and soap by 9,000 tons. In addition, the production of various seasoning materials, paints, cosmetics, and reagents was vastly increased in 1962. The amount of pharmaceutical products produced in 1962 was 137 percent as large as it was in 1961. The variety of pharmaceutical products was increased and many types of antibiotic medicines including penicillin were produced.

Growth of Production of Major Chemical Products (in %)

	1962/1946	1962/1949	1962/1956	1962/1960
Chemical fertilizer	501	194	400	139
Sulfuric acid	293	104	289	124
Caustic acid	976	351	530	132
Chemical fiber	--	--	--	127
Cokes	2,580 times	442	607	143
Soap	237	235	457	345
Carbide	423	131	181	143

In 1962 various agricultural chemicals including tasian diamide, phenol resin products, and urea resins were produced in large quantities. The amount of production by the chemical industry in 1962 was 24 times of that for 1946. The amount of pharmaceutical products produced in 1962 was 346 times as large as that in 1946. In one month in 1962 our chemical industry produced as much pharmaceutical products as it did in the entire year of 1944.

Growth of the Chemical Industry (in %)

	<u>1962</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Chemical Industry	24	760	35	819	183	143
	times		times			
Pharmaceutical Industry	346	33	23	12	117	115
	times	times	times	times		

In 1962 the chemical industry accounted for 7 percent of the entire industrial production. In 1956 the chemical industry accounted for 4.7 percent of the entire industrial production. The pharmaceutical industry's share of the industrial production rose from 1.5 percent in 1956 to 2.5 percent in 1962. With the expansion of machine facilities and the improvement of production processes in the chemical industry, the degree of mechanization and automation in the chemical industry in 1962 rose sharply. The degree of automation and mechanization rose most conspicuously in plants such as the "2.8" Vinalon Plant, the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant, the Hungnam Chemical Plant, the Hungnam Vinyl Chloride Plant, the Hungnam Paint Plant, the Chongsu Chemical Plant, and the Yongan Chemical Plant.

Thanks to increased application of automation and mechanization features and advanced techniques, the

The production efficiency of nitrogen furnaces in 1962 was 138 percent as high as it was in 1956, 105 percent as high as it was in 1960, and 102 percent as high as it was in 1961.

The amount of carbide produced per carbide electric furnaces in 1962 was 184 percent as large as that for 1956. The production efficiency of electrolytic furnaces in 1962 was 222 percent as high as it was in 1956, 117 percent as high as it was in 1960, and 109 percent as high as it was in 1961.

The rates of utilization of facilities rose markedly in the chemical industry in 1962. The rates of utilization of facilities in 1962 were as follows: 87.4 percent for nitrogen furnaces, 74.6 percent for carbide electrolytic furnaces, and 93.1 percent for ammonium synthesizing towers.

The production cost per unit of various products in 1962 was lowered from the 1961 level as follows: 1 percent for ammonium sulfate, 4.9 percent for nitrogenous fertilizer, 14.6 percent for hydrochloric ammonium fertilizer, 69.7 percent for vinyl chloride, 9.5 ammonium, and 13.1 percent for laundry soaps.

Construction Materials Industry

In 1962 the material and technical foundation of the construction materials industry was strengthened, and the production of various construction materials increased sharply. The state made capital construction investments amounting to 2,175,000 Won to the cement industry and 2,797,000 Won to plants producing various construction materials. Thanks to the increased state capital construction investment the following facilities were built in 1962: a "vertical furnace" with the annual production capacity of 3,600 tons of cement at the Nangnang Construction Materials Plant, a calciner with the annual production capacity of 108,000 tons of lime in Hamgyong-pukto, a calciner with the annual production capacity of 3,600 tons at the Yongwon Mineral Mine, a slaked lime plant with the annual production capacity of 4,500 tons

in Hamgyong-namdo, a calciner with the annual production capacity of 10,800 tons in Hamgyong-pukto, and the Kujang Construction Materials Plant with the annual production capacity of 1,200 tons of various construction materials.

14 plants capable of producing 273,000 cubic meters of building blocks including the Wonsan Building Block Plant were newly established or expanded. Annual tile production capacity was increased by 3.6 million tiles at 10 plants including the P'yongan-pukto Tile Plant. The cement production capacity in 1962 was four times as large as that for 1956.

There is a trend in the construction industry to increase the use of prefabricated construction materials. The number of plants manufacturing blocks has been increased and local construction materials plants have been expanded. The amount of construction materials produced in 1962 was 1,125,000 cubic meters, or 35 percent more than in 1960.

Various construction materials abundant in our country including rocks, pumice, natural slate, as well as coal ash and metals were widely used in the construction industry. In 1962 our construction materials industry produced in 15 days as much construction materials as it did in 1944.

The total production by the construction materials industry for 1962 was 117 percent as compared with 1961, 514 percent as compared with 1956, and 18 times as compared with 1949, the year before the outbreak of the Korean war.

Growth in the Production of Major Construction Materials

	<u>1962</u> 1946	<u>1962</u> 1956	<u>1962</u> 1960
Cement	23 times	398	104
Lime	41 times	425	144
Bricks	127 times	-	-
Tiles	-	-	124
Synthetic Slate	-	131	109
Plate Glass	-	383	104

Fulfillment Rates of Production Goals
for Major Construction Materials Plant in
1962

Establishments	Fulfillment Rates (%)
Sungho-ri Cement Plant	113
Chonnar-ri Cement Plant	102
Kowon Lime Plant	101
Chongjin Slate Plant	104
Ksngnam Brick Plant	113
Songjin Brick Plant	113
Bakchung Brick Plant	109
Daesong Ceramic Plant	111
Songjin Ceramic Plant	117
Hongsang Ceramic Plant	109
Hamhung Wooden Furniture Plant	107
Kilju General Lumber Yard	102
Kilju Plywood Plant	103
Kimchaek Granite Plant	113
P'yongyang Construction Materials Plant	107
Hamhung Plumbing Plant	114
Hamhung Sanitary Ceramic Product Plant	116
P'yongyang Construction Machine Plant	113

In 1962 the degree of mechanization in the construction materials industry rose sharply. Mechanization levels in some aspects of the construction materials industry in 1962 were as follows: 94 percent for rock removal operation, 95 percent for transportation within cement plants, and 38 percent for cement mixing.

The technical and economic standards of the construction industry rose in 1962 due to the improvement of production facilities, the improvement of repair and maintenance services, the production of machine parts, and the introduction of advanced production techniques.

The average amount of cement produced by a cement calciner per hour in 1962 was 1.3 times [sic] as

large as that for 1956 and 11 times as large as it was in 1961.

Rates of utilization of production facilities increased as follows between 1956 and 1962: 55 percent to 75 percent for glass lifting machines, 72 percent to 77 percent for cement calciners, and 87 percent to 88 percent for brick calciners.

By introducing a total of 928 items of inventions and rationalization plans, workers in the construction materials industry saved 74,000 man hour of labor and 910,000 Won.

Compared to 1961 the production cost per unit of various construction materials rose as follows: 13 percent for construction materials in general, 2 percent for cement (4 percent for slack cement and 3 percent for special cement), and 26 percent for wall tiles.

Light Industry

Following the Party policy calling for the balanced growth of the central and local industries, the workers in the light industry conquered the textile production goal of 250 million meters of textile goods 10 days ahead of the original schedule and increased the production of consumer goods.

With a view to carrying out the tasks set for the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan, our Party and Government made a vast sum of capital construction investment in the light industry and improved the guidance systems over production.

Textile workers received direct instructions from Comrade KIM Il-song as they set out to produce 250 million meters of textile goods. At the expanded meeting of the party committee at the P'yongyang Textile Plant held on 6 January 1962, Comrade KIM Il-song gave instructions on improving the managerial systems of ministries, and commissions and on strengthening the lower level Party organs.

The State capital construction investment in the light industry increased sharply. The light industry accounted for 36.6 percent of the capital construction investment for the entire industrial sector. The amount of state capital construction investment in the textile industry in 1962 was twice as much as in 1961.

Thanks to the increased state capital construction investment, various important projects were completed in the light industry. In 1962 the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant with the production capacity of 30,000 tons and the Kilju Pulp Plant were expanded. The P'yongyang Consumer Goods Plant with modern production facilities started operation. Also, the construction of the Hesan Paper Manufacturing Plant and the Hesan Textile Plant continued.

Many machine building plants producing machines needed in the light industry including the P'yongyang Textile Machine Plant were established and existing machine plant facilities for light industry were expanded.

Following the Changsong meeting of local party and economic workers, many new machines were introduced to light industry plants, the degree of mechanization was raised, and the technical standards of workers in the light industry were raised.

Forty six new plants were built in 1962 in the light industry sector. Soy bean storage tanks with the total storage capacity of 24,000 cubic meters, 3,300 weaving machines, 14,000 spinning machines, and 271 oil presses. The light industry acquired 5,700 chongbo of raw material bases. The total amount of production by state operated light industry plants in 1962 was 124.9 percent as compared with 1961 and the total amount of production by locally operated light industry plants in 1962 was 122.3 percent as compared with 1961.

The 1962 textile production was 480 percent as large as that for 1956. The volume of stationary goods and daily necessities produced in 1962 was 11 times as large as that for 1956, while the volume of foodstuffs and seasoning materials produced in 1962 was 581 percent as large as that for 1956.

In 1962, 21,000 tons of various fiber materials, 54,000 tons of paper raw materials, 8,000 tons of raw

materials for edible oils, and 26,000 tons of fruits for vegetable oils were produced.

With the development of local resources for the local industry, the proportion of raw materials locally procured to the raw materials obtained elsewhere increased substantially in 1962.

Thanks to the technical reform movement launched by workers and technicians economy of labor resulted. In 1962 a total of 15,709 items of innovation plans were presented. Of these 12,300 items have been applied to production. It is estimated that 2,629,000 man hour or 10,804,000 Won were saved in 1962 as a result of applying innovation plans.

The labor productivity of plants under the control of the Commission on Light Industry in 1962 was 109 percent as high as it was in 1961. The labor productivity of state operated light industry plants in 1962 was 109.2 percent as high as it was in 1962, while the labor productivity of light industry plants locally operated in 1962 was 109.3 percent as high as it was in 1961.

The cost of production in the light industry as a whole dropped by 3.3 percent in 1962. The cost of production at state operated light industry plants dropped 2.3 percent while the cost of production of light industry plants operated by local authorities declined 3.8 percent.

Textile and Garment Industries:

Textile workers completed the 250,000,000 meter textile production goal by 21 December 1962. In the time remaining until the end of the year they produced an additional 6 million meters of textile goods. By carrying out the goal, they contributed to the implementation of the Party policy for providing better clothing for the people.

The textile production in 1962 was 68 million meters above the 1961 level or 186 times as large as that in 1944.

Compared to 1961, the production of various textile products increased as follows: gabardine 1.5 times, poplin 19.3 times, silk products 1.8 times,

and woolen products 2.1 times. Similarly, the production of underwears increased 1.4 times, of overcoats 1.6 times, of headwears 1.2 times, and socks 103 percent.

Growth of Textile Production

(%)

	<u>1962</u> <u>1944</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
All textile goods	186 times	321	137
Cotton and staple fiber products	100 times	336	100.2
Silk products	145 times	16 times	175
Woolen products	-	15 times	212

Textile plants belonging to local industry produced 76,397,000 meters of textile goods, or 1.7 times as much as they did in 1961.

Compared to 1961, the production of major textile goods increased as follows: cotton and staple fiber fabrics 3.4 times, silk products 2.2 times, woolen products 2.6 times, underwears 1.2 times (winter underwears 1.7 times), socks 1.5 times, overcoats 1.6 times, student uniforms 1.3 times, and heavy winter uniforms 2.3 times.

In order to insure an adequate supply of raw materials for textile plants the Kilju Pulp Plant with the annual production capacity of 80,000 tons and the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant with the annual production capacity of 30,000 tons, and the "2.8" Vinalon Plant were expanded. The facilities at the "2.8" Vinalon Plant were improved on the basis of newly acquired knowledge in textile industry.

The amount of chemical fiber produced in 1962 was 195 percent as large as that in 1961. The 1962 rayon production was 2.5 times as large as that for 1961 and the staple fiber production was 1.4 times as large as that for 1961.

Chemical fibers accounted for 40 percent of the entire amount of fabrics produced in our country in 1962. Keeping step with the development of raw material bases, production facilities in textile plants were improved. In 4 to 5 months large textile mills either installed or shifted 200,000 spinning machines without interrupting normal production processes. Inadequate production processes were discarded and assembly line techniques were introduced.

State operated textile mills installed a large number of textile machines including 106,000 spindles, or 8 times as many as in the pre-Liberation days, 11,000 twistors, 113 looms, carding machines, and dryers.

Locally operated textile mills installed more than 14,000 spinning machines, 21,700 rayon machines, hemp conditioning machines, and dryers. By keeping in stock machine parts needed for three months' operation and also by improving repair and maintenance services, textile mills in our country increased the productivity of the textile industry as a whole.

The productivity per hour of spinning machines increased 6 percent in 1962 and the productivity per hour of spinning machines and other textile machines also increased. With the adoption of new enterprise management system the cooperation between workers and technicians was strengthened and technical reform movement was carried out. More than 1,000 innovation plans were introduced. An automatic feature introduced in 1962 is expected to save 35,000 man hour a year.

In 1962 local industry textile plants introduced automation in various production processes including spinning and drying and installed ventilating systems which are 8 times as efficient as those used in the past. More than 2,000 hand looms were converted into power looms. The degree of mechanization of local industry textile mills reached 62.7 percent at the end of 1962.

As a result of implementing the Party policy calling for the production of a variety of textile goods to meet

the growing needs of the people, the variety of textile products was increased.

Many textile mills concentrated on the production of chemical fibers and mixed yarn fabrics. The proportion of fabrics made of plied yarn to all types of fabrics was 11 percent higher in 1962 than it was in 1961. In 1962 the construction of the Sinuiju Textile Plant with the production capacity of 60 million meters of fabric a year and the P'yongyang Dye Workshop continued. Also, in many provinces small dye shops were established. Thus, the processed textile fabrics accounted for 77.5 percent of the entire textile production in 1962.

The garment industry also made remarkable degree of progress in conformity with the Party policy calling for the production of clothings on an industrial basis and suitable to the needs and tastes of the people. In 1962 many garment research centers were established by both the State and local authorities. Also, mechanization and automation were introduced to the garment industry.

122 local industry textile plants established garment plants affiliated to the textile plants. A total of 5,620,000 student uniforms and children's dresses, 2,240,000 overcoats, and numerous ready made suits and work clothes were manufactured.

Foodstuff Industry:

The foodstuff industry met the growing demands for foodstuffs by carrying out the Party policy calling for an increased production of foodstuffs including edible oils, bean cake, soy sauce, vegetables, and fishery products.

Vigorous efforts were made to strengthen the material and technical foundation of the foodstuff industry so as to increase the production of processed foodstuffs by 3.2 times during the period covered by the Seven-Year Plan. The Plan calls for increasing meat products by 4.8 times, processed fruits by 12 times, and beverages by 9 times.

In 1962, 8 corn processing plants, 27 foodstuff processing plants, and 6 edible oil plants were established. Soy bean storage tanks with the total storage capacity of 24,000 cubic meters were installed in foodstuff processing

plants, and technical facilities of such plants as the P'yongyang Beer Plant and the P'yongyang Cider Plant were expanded and improved.

At the same time the raw material bases for foodstuff processing plants were expanded and newly acquired. Soy sauce plants, bean paste plants, bean cake plants, and corn processing plants were expanded.

The amount of soy sauce produced in 1962 was 115,900 kilo litres, or 112 percent as much as in 1961. The bean paste production in 1962 was 134,000 tons, or 111 percent as much as in 1961. The amount of bean cake produced in 1962 was 180 percent as much as in 1961.

In order to meet the growing demands for edible oils, efforts were made in 1962 to increase the production of oil bearing crops. Also, the eyes of corn, rice bran, and hemp seeds were widely collected. At the same time oil plants increased the production of edible oils by installing extraction oil presses, screw oil presses, new drying facilities for bean.

The amount of edible oils produced in 1962 was 124 percent as large as that for 1961. The production of corn oil for 1962 was 105 percent as high as that for 1961.

In order to supply vegetables, fruits, and fishery products to the people all year round refrigeration and drying facilities in foodstuff plants were expanded, and small canning and bottling plants were established. The amount of canned foods produced in 1962 was 145 percent as large as that for the preceding year. The amount of canned fishes in 1962 was 104 as large as in 1961.

In 1962 medium sized corn processing plants in all provinces started operation. The production of processed fruits, candies, beverages, liquor, and corn products also increased. Foodstuff processing plants belonging to the Commission on Light Industry increased the production of processed fruits by 1.6 times over last year. The amount of candies produced by these plants in 1962 was 100.4 percent as high as it was in 1961.

Following the decisions made at the Changsong meeting of local and economic leaders, local industry foodstuff plants made efforts to expand their production facilities by mobilizing locally available resources. At the same time,

foodstuff processing plants established workshops for handling milk, meat, vegetables, candies, sugar, and syrups independent of bean paste or soy sauce plants. Also, automation and mechanization were introduced in peeling, cutting, pressing, and transportation.

The amount of goods produced by the foodstuff and beverage industry in 1962 was 17 times as much as in 1946, 581 percent as much as in 1956, and 132 percent as much as in 1961.

Consumer Goods Industry:

The consumer goods industry increased the production of various plastic, metal, and wooden products so as to meet the growing demands of the people for consumer goods.

In 1962 the technical facilities of many plants in the consumer goods industry including the Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant, the Sinuiju Pulp Plant, the Kilju Pulp Plant, the P'yongyang General Consumer Goods Plant, and other pulp and paper plants were expanded. The Hesan Paper Plant with the annual production capacity of 20,000 tons, five local industry paper plants including the Kangge Paper Plant, and other consumer goods plants were newly established in 1962.

The total amount of stationary goods and consumer goods produced in 1962 was 1.2 times as large as that for 1956 and 120 percent as large as that for 1961. In line with the cultural development, the production of news print paper, craft paper, the common Oriental writing paper, and processed paper was specially emphasized. In order to increase the production of paper products, efforts were made to expand forests of pulp producing trees. At the same time, local paper resources were fully mobilized.

The amount of paper produced in 1962 was 2.5 times as large as that for 1956 and 109 percent as large as that for 1961.

With the improvement of facilities in various synthetic resin plants, it was possible to expand the production of cheap and light synthetic resin products.

In 1962 we produced 23,710,000 pairs of footwear, or 135 percent as much as in 1956, and 119 percent as much as in 1961.

In 1962 a special emphasis was placed on the production of plastic products for children and students. The production of footwear, vinyl rain wear, carrying cases, note books, pencils, fountain pens, shirts, toys, stationary goods, musical instruments, and sporting goods was vastly increased. Thanks to the increased production of metal products by metal plants, and the widespread practices of cooperative system of production among many plants, it was possible to increase the production of sewing machines by 19 percent, bicycles by 25 percent, and watches by 89 percent over 1961.

The ceramic and glass products industry carried out many geological surveys in order to find additional raw material sources. At the same time, the industry improved research works, and introduced many new techniques. As a result, the amount of goods produced by the ceramic and glass products industry in 1962 was 109 percent as high as it was in 1961.

Plants engaged in the production of daily necessities continued efforts to increase the variety of products to more than 20,000 in the coming few years and to improve the qualities of the products up to the international standards. In 1962 the variety of consumer goods increased by 2,000 over 1961.

In 1962 the standardization of products, the specialization of production, and cooperative production were improved. Also, the management of key consumer goods plants was improved. Efforts were made in 1962 to establish at least one furniture plant in each kun and city and to expand the facilities for producing ceramic and seasoning materials.

Industries Operated by Cooperative Organizations:

In 1962 cooperative organizations concentrated on increasing the variety of consumer products and improving their qualities by strengthening their own technical and material foundation.

The State assigned highly competent workers to the Commission on Light Industry, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Aquatic Products, and the provincial cooperative industrial guidance sections. The State helped solve timely various problems arising in the processes of production and issued large quantities of raw materials and technical facilities to help cooperative organizations increase their industrial production.

Industrial plants operated by industrial producer's cooperatives under the control of the Commission on Light Industry and General Light Industry Bureau in each province expanded their production facilities by their own accumulated funds. A number of producer's cooperatives returned the private funds contributed by members at the time they joined the cooperatives and decided to join state operated enterprises.

At the end of 1962 there were 556 enterprises operated by cooperative organizations. Of these 385 were producer's cooperatives, and 171 fishing cooperatives. A total of 66,000 persons were holding memberships in these cooperatives.

Keeping pace with the improvement in the technical facilities of plants operated by cooperative organizations, the number of skilled workers and technicians working at these plants also increased. As of the end of 1962, there were 576 technicians and specialists at plants operated by cooperative organizations, or 102 percent as many as in 1961. Thanks to active supports from state operated industries, and to the full mobilization of available resources, enterprises operated by cooperative organizations installed many spinning machines, looms, food processing machines, and facilities for producing fishing vessels and fishing tools.

Workers in the industries operated by cooperative organizations fulfilled their 1962 industrial production assignments by 104 percent. Producer's cooperatives completed their production assignments by 110 percent.

The volume of goods produced by industries operated by cooperative organizations in 1962 was 6.4 as high as that in 1956, 149 percent as high as that in 1960, and 117 percent as high as that in 1961. The 1962 industrial production by producer's cooperatives was 101 percent as high as that for 1961.

In 1962 industrial plants operated by cooperative organizations accounted for 25 percent of the entire consumer goods production by plants under the supervision of provincial general general bureaus of local industry. Good results were also achieved in the campaigns to mobilize local resources and discarded materials.

In 1962 the proportion of the amount of products produced by using locally available resources to the total amount of products produced by local industries as a whole increased markedly: as follows: P'yongyang 65.3 percent, P'yongan-rando 31 percent, P'yongan-pukto 43.5 percent, Chagang-do 47.2 percent, Hwanghae-namdo 33.5 percent, Hwanghae-pukto 39.5 percent, Kangwon-do 48.8 percent, Hamgyong-namdo 45.7 percent, Hamgyong-pukto 41 percent, Yanggang-do 48.9 percent, and Kaesong 76.2 percent.

Forestry Industry:

In the past our forestry industry was mainly concerned with the production of lumber. However, in recent years, we have developed a lumber processing industry and a lumber chemical industry on a self-sufficient basis. The main task before the forestry industry in 1962 was to increase the production of lumber for irrigation purposes, lumber for wooden frames of rice seedling "cold beds," mine supports, lumber needed for construction purposes, and lumber for furnitures. The industry was also urged to increase the production of pine resin.

In order to carry out these tasks a series of measures were taken. Especially on the basis of the instruction given by Comrade KIM Il-song on 17 August and 15 September 1962 the following steps were taken: the reorganization of the management system of the Forestry Ministry, the introduction of mechanization, and the establishment of railways linking forests, automobile stations, repair shops, and a forestry research committee under the control of the Forestry Ministry.

In 1962 new lumbering areas were established, and lumber processing plants including the Kilju Plywood Plant and lumber chemical plants were expanded or newly established. Forestry centers carried out their production assignments by making full use of available production facilities and by making rational plans for felling trees.

The Dokchon forestry center completed its goal for felling trees for the year by 101 percent as of 28 August 1962. By the end of the year the center completed its production assignment for the year by 119 percent. Various forestry centers completed their production assignments as follows: the Taegwan Forestry Center 117 percent, the Changjin Forestry Center 114 percent, the Simyang Forestry Center 111 percent, the Yonsa Forestry Center 119 percent, the Kangge Forestry Center 105 percent, the Pujon Forestry Center 109 percent, the Pungso Forestry Center 115 percent, the Namjung Forestry Center 109 percent, the Musan Lumber Yard 114 percent, the Yup'yong Lumber Yard 105 percent and the Manpo Lumber Yard 101 percent.

The 1962 forestry production was 1.2 times as large as that for 1961. The amount of pulpwood produced in 1962 was 1.4 times as large as that in 1944, and the amount of lumber produced in 1962 was 1.5 times as large as that for 1944.

By raising the efficiency of felling and lumbering operations, the rate of producing pulpwood was raised 5.2 percent and the rate of producing lumber was raised 1.2 percent. Also in 1962 machine repair facilities were installed in many forestry centers in Yanggang-do, Hamgyong-pukto, and Chagang-do. Many machines including 6,000 ton press, 300 ton class liquid powered press, and fiber selectors were also installed.

Mechanization was widely introduced in many plants in the field of the forestry industry. Automation features were introduced in lumber processing plants. Mechanization was introduced in the entire process of making and handling pulpwood from felling trees to loading the pulpwood.

The degree of mechanization of felling operation rose from 31 percent in 1961 to 50 percent in 1962, while the degree of mechanization of transporting lumber rose from 31 percent in 1961 to 42 percent in 1962.

The plan for raising labor productivity in the plants under the control of the Forestry Ministry was carried out by 103 percent in 1962, or 5 percent higher than 1961. As results of introducing 691 innovation plans 119,000 man hour of labor or 324,000 Won of funds were economized.

The Aquatic Products Industry:

In 1962 the Party presented before the aquatic products industry with the task of producing 800,000 tons of aquatic products by improving the technical and economic foundation of the industry, by establishing scientific systems of fish catching, and by combining deep sea and shallow water fishing.

The Party Central Committee called a meeting of enthusiasts in the aquatic products industry on 12 through 14 February 1962. The meeting discussed the ways and means of achieving the goal of producing 800,000 tons of aquatic products. At the meeting it was pointed out that the Chongsalli methods and the Taeon work systems should be adopted.

At the time when fishermen had difficulties in carrying out their assignments because of adverse fishing conditions, the Party proposed launching a "Sixty Day Campaign" in the aquatic products industry. Before the winter fishing season, the Party issued detailed instructions on winter time fishing.

In order to enhance the dignity and pride of fishermen, the state designated 22 March of each year as the fishermen's day, and created the title of "meritorious fisherman" in the government order of 22 May 1962. At the same time, the average wage for fishing workers was raised by 23 percent and the supplies of goods to fishermen were increased. In order to insure adequate supplies of goods to fishermen a number of rubber plants and garment plants were transferred to the aquatic products industry.

In order to strengthen the material and technical foundation of the aquatic products industry and to develop the industry on a scientific basis, the state made a capital construction investment in the aquatic industry about 350 percent as much as in 1960. In 1962 the material and technical foundation of the aquatic products industry was remarkably strengthened. With the expansion of the shipyards and repair facilities, the ship building and repair services were vastly improved.

Ship building workers manufactured 3,000-5,000 ton class trawlers equipped with modern machines, fish detection devices, and cultural and health facilities,

all purpose vessels, two steam powered dragnet ships, and various types of small sized iron clad fishing boats.

As of the end of 1962 the number of fishing vessels in our country was 128.6 percent of the number for 1961. The number of motor powered vessels in 1962 was 138.2 percent of that for 1961. With the installation of fish group detection devices and wireless communication facilities, fishing fleets gained a high degree of mobility. The number of fishing vessels with mechanical devices increased 23 percent in 1962. The degree of mechanization of casting and lifting fishing nets increased markedly.

In 1962 a total of 318 innovation plans were adopted and numerous modern techniques were adopted in processing fishes. With the improvement of the repair and maintenance facilities, the average period of repairing a vessel was shortened by 4 days in 1962 compared to 1961.

The Party paid a special attention to the question of improving the facilities for producing various fishing equipment including fishing net and rope. By improving these facilities the demands for fishing tools were met. Fishing net produced in 1962 was 110 percent of that for 1961.

As of the end of 1962 state -operated aquatic products industry had 35 aquatic product centers with hundreds of fishing vessels, 20 shallow water fish farms, and tens of fish breeding stations.

Along with the state operated aquatic products industry, aquatic products cooperatives also grew rapidly. The number of aquatic products cooperatives in 1962 was 114.8 percent as large as in 1961, and the number of vessels owned by the cooperatives in 1962 was 136.7 percent as large as that in 1961. ...

The state trained a large number of scientists and specialists in the field of the aquatic products industry. The number of workers under the supervision of the Ministry of Aquatic Products Industry at the end of 1962 was 125.3 percent as large as the corresponding figure for 1961 while the number of members of aquatic products cooperatives in 1962 was 107.5 percent as large as the figure for 1961. Meanwhile, the number of technicians and specialists in the field of the aquatic products industry as of the end of 1962 was 146.5 percent as large as that for 1960 and

122.5 percent, as large as that for 1961.

Responding to a call from Comrade KIM Il-song a large number of young men joined fishing fleets. As the end of 1962, 86 percent of members of fishing fleets were young men.

In order to achieve the 1962 production goal of 800,000 tons of aquatic products, scientific fishing techniques were developed and applied. Command posts were established for major fishing areas and patrol vessels kept close watch over the movement of groups of fishes. Efforts were concentrated on major fishing areas and fishing operations were conducted twice and even three times in such areas. A variety of fishing techniques were employed in catching pollacks.

In 1962 medium and small sized fishing teams on the Eastern and Western coasts were expanded so that with limited funds these fishing teams could achieve good results. The amount of fish catch by medium and small sized fishing teams in 1962 was 156 percent as large as that for 1961. Medium and small sized fishing teams accounted for 50 percent of the total fish catch in the nation.

Deep sea fishing saw a marked progress in 1962. The deep sea fishing was undertaken in our country for the first time in 1961. In 1962 three deep sea fishing expeditions were undertaken. Our fishing fleets operated in the fishing area in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean about 6,000 ri away. The amount of fish catch by deep sea fishing fleets in 1962 was 5 times as large as that for 1961. Thanks to the increased mechanization of fishing vessels, the adoption of modern fishing techniques, and the use of modern fishing tools, the average amount of fish catch per fishing operation increased as follows in 1962 compared to 1961: dragnet fishing operation 18 percent, deep sea steam powered dragnet operation 14 percent, large size steam powered dragnet operation 39 percent, two steam powered dragnet operation 89 percent.

Similarly, the average fish catch per vessel increased as follows: trawler 15.6 percent, dragnet vessel and smacks 34 percent, "Chamangson" 130 percent, and two steamer dragnet vessel 111.7 percent.

The number of days of fishing expedition in 1962 was 139 percent of the corresponding figure for 1961. The number of fishing vessels which operated more than 300 days in 1962 was 223 percent as high as the corresponding figure for 1961. Enterprises under the supervision of the Ministry of Aquatic Products Industry carried out the plan for fish breeding by 102 percent, and the plan for releasing tiny fishes was carried out by 138.8 percent.

State operated fish breeding stations bred more fishes than they did in 1961, and fish breeding stations belonging to agricultural cooperatives increased their output by 32 percent over 1961.

Shallow water cultivation of aquatic products was actively promoted. The plan for sinking rocks with seaweed seedlings was carried out by 123.5 percent, the plan for sinking rocks with "Miyok" seedlings by 133 percent, the plan for cleaning the rocks used for breeding seaweeds by 112.7 percent, and the plan for removing seaweeds by 101 percent.

In 1962 workers in the aquatic products industry completed the production goal of 800,000 tons of aquatic products by 15 December 1962. By the end of the year they produced a total of 840,000 tons, or 250,000 tons more than 1961. Taking the 1961 figure at 100, the amounts of various aquatic products produced in 1962 were as follows: fresh water fishes 146.5, shell fishes 184, and seaweeds 168.

Growth of Aquatic Products
Production
(%)

<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
100	127	181

The per capita productivity of fishing worker reached 139.7 percent of the level attained in 1961. The total amount of aquatic products produced in 1962 was 21 times as large as that for 1946, 287 percent as large as that for 1956, and 124 percent as large as that for 1961.

Fulfilment Rates of Production Plans by
Major Enterprises in the
Aquatic Product Industry

<u>Enterprises</u>	<u>Fulfilment Rates</u>
Kajin Aquatic Products Center	115
Toejo "	103
Songho "	107
Jonjin "	120
Yanghwa "	118
Sinchang "	107
Chaho "	105
Tanchon "	121
Wonsan "	111
Munchon "	115
Chongjin "	101
Wau Island "	104
Sinpo Canned Foods Plant	107

Pursuant to the Party policy for providing the people with fresh fishes, refrigeration facilities were expanded. Refrigeration facilities produced in 1962 were 103 percent of the 1961 level. Machine refrigerators produced in 1962 was 107 percent of the 1961 level.

Agriculture

In 1962 a new agricultural management system was instituted and the "enterprise" method of supervision over agriculture was established. The economic and technical foundation of the agricultural industry was strengthened.

In December 1961 Comrade KIM Il-song proposed the establishment of agricultural cooperative management committees for each kun in view of the changing conditions of the agricultural sector. He supervised directly the establishment of such a committee in Sukchon-kun, P'yongan-namdo. Based on the experience gained there Cabinet Decision No 157 was adopted on 22 December 1961 transferring the authority over the management of agricultural cooperatives from Kun People's Councils to Kun Agricultural Cooperative Management Committees. The Committees are entrusted with the task of supervising agricultural cooperatives according to the "enterprise system of supervision."

At the same time, Rural Community Management Committees were established in each province. The Committee supervises the entire agricultural activities within a province. In the central government a Commission on Agriculture was created. The Commission is in charge of promoting new farming techniques, of supervising the implementation of agricultural policy, and of making long range plans for the development of the agricultural industry.

Thus, new systems of agricultural management ranging from the central government to kun levels were established. The establishment of these systems represent a new stage in the development of the state supervision over agricultural activities in a socialist nation. These systems hold out a bright prospect for the development of rural communities.

The new systems manifested their effectiveness in less than one year after their establishments, and brought about a great change in the agricultural sector and the life of the farmers.

Technological Change in the Agricultural Sector:

The farm mechanization movement which started shortly after the December 1959 Expanded Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee was accelerated in 1962. In 1962 numerous modern farming machines and tools including 2,500 tractors, 1,400 rice harvesters, 1,500 rice threshers, 1,100 corn threshers, and 53,000 rice paddy weeding machines were supplied to the agricultural sector. This year an additional 27 farm machine stations were established.

In 1962 a total of 15,700 tractors (assuming 15 horse power per tractor) were in operation. As of the end of 1962 an average of 0.78 tractor was at work per 100 chongbo of fields (assuming 15 horse power per tractor). The number of motorized harvesters in 1962 was 194 percent of the 1961 level, while the number of weeders linked to tractors was 121 percent of the 1961 level. The number of plowers for tractors in operation in 1962 was 132 percent of the corresponding 1961 figure.

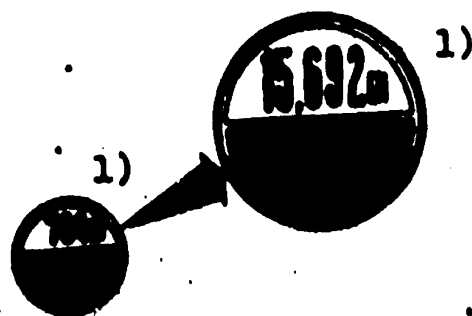
Numbers of Farm Machine Stations and Tractors

	Unit	1953	1956	1960	1962
Farm Machine Stations	each	15	48	89	144
Number of Tractors	each	764	2,561	12,500	15,692
(in terms of 15 h/p per tractor)					
Of These Belonging to Farm Machine Stations	each	500	2,072	3,882	12,879
Area of Fields Where Tractors Were Used	1,000 chongbo	127	677	6,869	9,862
Proportion of Fields Cultivated by Tractors	%	2.6	10.5	36	46
Number of Tractors Per 1,000 chongbo of Fields	each	0.038	0.13	0.65	0.78

In 1962 farm machine stations reorganized work teams into brigades and platoons, and raised the technical standards of tractor operators. As a result the rate of operation of tractors increased by 4 percent over 1961. The amount of work done by tractors in 1962 was 135 percent of the 1961 level. Compared to 1961 various types of work done by tractors increased as follows: preliminary plowing 118 percent, ground leveling 116 percent, seed spraying 124 percent, weeding 136 percent, harvesting 230 percent, and transportation 163 percent.

Tractor operators this year originated the idea of using tractors in weeding, harvesting, and insecticide spraying on corn fields and rice paddy paths. In 1962 efforts were made to make efficient use of existing irrigation facilities, and to expand irrigation and flood control facilities. The total irrigated area in our country increased by 30,000 chongbo over 1961. The first stage of the Chongdan irrigation project was completed in 1962. The project calls for the construction waterways extending more than 1,000 ri, 23 tunnels extending 40 ri, and 1,500 various facilities. A project for expanding the Kiyang irrigation dam in P'yongan-namdo was undertaken. At the same time, preparations were made for the construction of the Yalu River Area Irrigation Project. The project calls for the construction of three large reservoirs with the capacity of irrigating 5,000 chongbo of land, waterways extending thousands of ri, and huge facilities. The total length of irrigation waterways in our country reached more than 70,000 ri.

Growth of Number of Tractors
(in terms of 15 h/p per)
tractor



1. Each

Dikes along the Sunwha River, the Taedong River, the Chongchon River, the Yonghung River, and the Namdaemun River in Kilju were reinforced. Also 670 water reservoirs and 360 dikes were newly constructed.

In 1962 a giant step was taken in rural electrification. With the development of the power generating industry, the use of electricity in farming has increased. The proportion of farm villages with electricity increased 67 percent in 1958 to 92.1 percent in 1962. The proportion of farming families with the benefit of electricity increased from 49 percent in 1958 to 62 percent in 1962.

The use of chemical products in rural areas also increased in 1962. A total of 779,000 tons of chemical fertilizers was produced in 1962. The amount of chemical fertilizer used in 1962 increased 13 percent over the preceeding year.

An average of 281 kilograms of chemical fertilizer was used per chongbo of cultivated land, or 113 % of the 1961 level. An average of 400 kilograms of chemical fertilizer was applied per chongbo of rice paddies, or 104 percent of the 1961 level. An average of 245 kilograms of chemical fertilizer was applied to one chongbo of fields.

Growth of the Use of Chemical Fertilizer

	1949	1956	1960	1962
Total Amount of Fertilizer Used	100	83	118	218
Amount of Fertilizer Per Chongbo of Cultivated Lands	100	86	122	215

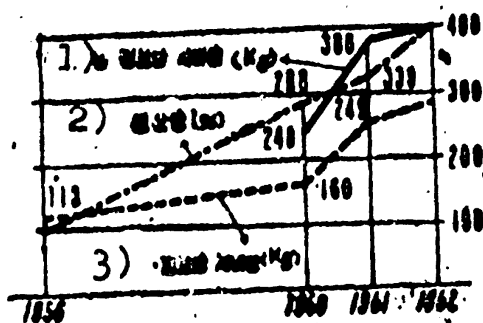
In 1962 various types of insecticides were applied over 100,000 chongbo of cultivated lands. Crop yields were increased 10 to 15 percent on farms where weed killers were used in the Yongsan State Operated Farm, Kangso in P'yongan namdo, and Sukchon-kun in P'yongan-namdo. Such increase in crop yields was achieved in spite of the fact that the labor force engaged in weeding was cut down by one third of the size of the labor force employed in farms of same sizes but where weed killers were not used.

In 1962, the number of State Operated Farms reached 182, an increase of 10 over 1961. The number of the farm machine stations reached 144, an increase of 27 over 1961. Kun Agricultural Cooperative Management Committees organized by the Cabinet Decision 157 of December 1961 took command of farm machine shops, farm machine plants, irrigation management centers, farming materials supply centers, and livestock sanitary stations.

State Operated Agricultural Enterprises

	1949	1956	1960	1961	1962
No. of State Operated Farms	37	188	169	172	182
Of these:					
Those under the supervision of the Commission on Agricultural Industry	37	49	39	41	31
Those under the supervision of the Commission on Agricultural Management	-	139	130	131	151
Farm Machine Stations	-	48	89	117	144

Growth in Production and Application of Chemical Fertilizer



1. Amount of Fertilizer Used Per Chongbo of Rice Paddies
2. Amount of Production
3. Amount of Fertilizer Used Per Chongbo [of Fields]

With a stronger material and technical foundation of the agricultural industry and new farm management system, the agricultural production increased sharply. In spite of three month long rainy period, severe drought conditions, four severe floods and typhoons, our workers conquered the goal of producing 5 million tons of grains and scored many successes in increasing the production of fruits, sericultural products, livestock, handicraft products, and oil bearing crops. By producing 5 million tons of grains it was possible to meet the demands for grains and to insure a further progress in the agricultural sector.

The increase in the agricultural production can be attributed to the Party policy calling for the development of the heavy industry on a priority basis with the simultaneous development of the light industry and the agricultural industry. Under the Party policy mechanization, irrigation, chemicalization, and electrification were introduced to the farming sector. At the same time, the Party emphasized political education of farmers, carried out the socialistic principle of distribution, and adopted the Chongsalli spirit and methods.

Agricultural Production

In 1962 mass movements were launched to improve soil conditions and to increase the fertility of lands. In order to improve soil, 830,000 tons of slaked lime, an increase of 470,000 tons over 1961, 1,490,000 tons of carbide ash, or 280,000 tons over 1961, and coal ash were sprayed over acid soil.

In order to make efficient use of land various farming methods were used including crop rotation, crop mixing, and planting cotton, tobacco, and potato in rotation. Compared to 1961, the area of planted area was as follows in 1962: grains 101 percent (of which rice 104 percent), corn 102 percent, beans 111 percent, vegetables 104 percent, hemp 106 percent, tobacco 110 percent, and oil-bearing crops 165 percent.

Under the Party policy calling for the expansion of large yield crops, the area of rice paddies increased by 20,000 chogbo, the area of dry rice fields increased

by 4,500 chongbo, and corn fields by 20,000 chongbo.

In 1962 the method of growing rice on dry fields was practiced on a wider scale than ever before. Valuable experience was gained in growing rice on dry fields. Also, under the supervision of the newly created Kun Agricultural Cooperative Management Committees many advanced farming methods were introduced. Many superior brands of seeds including the Yongsong No 1 Rice and the first generation cross breed were planted as suitable to the geographical, soil, and climatic conditions of different parts of the nation. Plowing methods suitable to farm machines were also used.

The area of fields where new breeds of crops were planted increased from 300,000 chongbo in 1961 to 700,000 chongbo in 1962. Rice seedlings grown on "cold bed" were planted on 52 percent of the entire area of rice paddies. The method of growing cotton nursery plants in "nutrition jars" was widely used. Farm productivity arose markedly in 1962 because of the increased soil fertility, the improvement in plowing, the expansion of the fields devoted to high yield crops, timely transplantation of seedlings, better irrigation systems, and the application of advanced farming techniques.

To cite a few examples, the an average of six tons of rice grain was harvested from a rice paddy of 105 chongbo in the Yihyon Agricultural Cooperative, Sungho District, P'yongyang; the Chil-ri Agricultural Cooperative in Sukchon-kun produced an average of 5.5 tons per one chongbo of rice paddy, or 1 ton above the 1961 level, in 800 chongbo of rice paddies owned by the Cooperative; the Jonjin Agricultural Cooperative in Yongchon-kun, P'yongan-pukto produced 6 tons to 8 tons of rice per one chongbo of rice paddy. In 1960 the Jonjin Agricultural Cooperative produced an average of 5 tons of rice per one chongbo of rice paddy. 92 % of the cultivated land in Yongchon-kun is rice paddy.

The Saenal Agricultural Cooperative in Sinchon-kun, Hwanghae-namdo produced 3 tons of rice per one chongbo of its dry rice field. In the past the Cooperative produced 2 tons of corn per one chongbo of field.

The amount of grains produced in 1962 was twice as much as the highest grain production in a year under the Japanese rule. Thus, the goal of producing 5 million tons of grains was achieved. In addition to grains, spectacular

results were also achieved in producing vegetables, industrial crops, and oil bearing crops.

Fruit Growing Industry

The Fourth Party Congress called for the expansion of orchards area to 350,000 chongbo during the Seven-Year Plan period. It means that the orchard area should be expanded by 250,000 chongbo. The Seven Year Plan calls for the production of 500,000 tons of fruits in 1967.

Since the Pukohong Meeting held in April 1961 efforts have been made by rural communities to build orchards on mountain slopes, vacant areas, grazing areas, bushy areas. The area of orchards newly opened in 1962 was 60,000 chongbo. The area of orchards with fruit growing plants in 1962 was 104 percent of the 1961 level. The area of various types of orchards increased as follows between 1961 and 1962: apple orchards by 2 percent, pear orchards 12 percent, and peach orchards 8 percent.

With the increase in the amount of fertilizer used in orchards, the fruit bearing rate increased. The fruit bearing rate of all kinds of fruits increased 7 percent over 1961 while the rate for apple increased 30 percent over 1961. With the expansion of orchards, the variety of fruits increased.

The amount of fruits produced in 1962 was 1.7 times as large as that for 1961. The amounts of various kinds of fruits produced in 1962 increased as follows over 1961: apple 69 percent, pear 40 percent, peach and nuts 100 percent each.

Livestock Industry

The Party policy on the development of the livestock industry has been two hold: one, to develop the common livestock farms managed by agricultural cooperatives, and two, to encourage individual farmers to raise animals on

their own. In 1962 efforts were made to improve the technical and economic foundation of the livestock industry by concentrating on breeding, improving livestock feeds, and building better livestock pens.

In 1962 the State Livestock Breeding Station, the State Livestock Experimental Station, and state operated farms distributed 133,000 pigs, 12,500 sheep, and 522,000 rabbits to agricultural cooperatives so as to increase the number of superior breed livestock. As a result, livestock breeding cooperatives in cities and kuns could provide better livestock breeds to agricultural cooperatives.

Good results were achieved in encouraging individual farmers to raise livestock. Members of the Agricultural Cooperatives in the Sungho District in P'yongyang raised 3.4 pigs and 36 rabbits per household. Many cities, kuns, and agricultural cooperatives launched movements for raising two pigs and 15 to 30 rabbits per household.

In 1962 the efforts to increase the production of livestock feeds were continued vigorously. Many types of livestock feeds were produced and the use of chemically processed livestock feeds was increased.

The physical foundation of the livestock industry was strengthened. Many livestock pens were built, machines for pulverizing animal feeds were installed, and mechanization was introduced to various aspects of the livestock industry.

Taking the 1961 production level as 100, the 1962 production levels of various products related to the livestock industry were as follows: meats 101, milk 107, eggs 110, wool 108, and honey 118.

Sericulture

The Fourth Party Congress instructed the workers in the sericultural sector to do the following: to increase the area of mulberry fields to 100,000 chongbo, an increase of 40,000 chongbo during the Seven Year Plan period⁷ by developing the fields on

mountain slopes; to increase the use of fertilizer on mulberry fields so as to increase the production of mulberry samplings; to increase the area of fields devoted to the cultivation of tussah and castor oil plants; and to introduce widely advanced techniques of raising cocoons.

Vigorous campaigns were conducted to increase the area of mulberry and tussah fields in Spring and Fall. Thus, the area of mulberry trees increased by 4,000 chongbo in 1962. Sericultural work teams or sub work teams in agricultural cooperatives throughout the nation took various measures to increase the production of mulberry samplings. Emphasis was placed on applying sufficient amounts of chemical fertilizer on mulberry fields.

Housewives in various cities and worker's districts including Hamhung, Sinuiju, and Dokchon in addition to agricultural cooperatives in all parts of the nation took part in the campaign to raise mulberry or castor oil cocoons.

The productivity of domestic cocoons in 1962 was 103 percent of the 1961 level. The amount of silk produced in 1962 was 103 percent of the 1961 level. The amount of domestic cocoons produced in 1962 was 115 percent of the 1961 level.

Forestry Management

In 1962 trees were planted over 160 00 chongbo of mountain areas. In 1962, the area of "economic forests" increased by 120,000 chongbo. 65,900 chongbo of the economic forests was devoted to trees for producing fibers and paper, and 53,700 chongbo of the forests was devoted to trees for producing plant oils.

In 1962 efforts were made to increase the number of saplings, and to grow saplings in mountain areas rather than on fertile plains so that the area of grain fields might be increased. In 1962 a total of 411,572,000 saplings were produced in 1962, an increase of 115,087,000 saplings over the 1962 level.

Growth of Sapling Production

	1958	1960	1962
Area of Sapling Beds (in chongbo)	522.9	927.2	1,304
No. of saplings produced	309,891,000	296,485,000	411,572,000

Since flood control and erosion control measures were taken on a large scale, thousands of farming fields were protected from the onslaught of four large floods in 1962.

The efficiency of managing forests was raised, and measures were taken to speed up the growth of trees and to raise the productivity of lumber. Thanks to mass campaigns conducted in the spirit of the Changsong meeting, the production of wild fruits, mushrooms, mountain plants, medicinal herbs, plants for paper and fiber purposes were increased. In 1962 a total of 45,480 tons of mountain and forest by products was produced.

Tree Planting and Forest Making

	Unit	1956	1958	1960	1962
Area of newly created forests	(chongbo)	52,451	85,748	158,846	160,000
Number of trees planted	(1,000 each)	257,998	375,639	472,987	442,134

Economic Forests and Forests for Wild
Fruit Bearing Trees

(Area in chongbo, and trees in 1,000 each)

	1960	1961	1962
Economic forests			
Total area of economic forests developed.....	37,328	68,919	120,000
Number of trees planted.....	122,299	235,938	327,512
Area of forests for paper and fiber producing trees.....	15,685	45,601	65,912
Number of paper and fiber producing trees planted.....	80,344	195,245	234,650
Area of forests for oil producing trees.....	21,643	23,318	53,785
Number of oil producing trees planted.....	41,955	40,693	92,862
Area of forests for wild fruit bearing trees.....	25,178	12,166	7,400
Number of wild fruit bearing trees planted.	15,794	7,789	5,931

TRANSPORTATION

In order to carry out the decision of the Second Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee transportation workers in 1962 strengthened the technical foundation of the transportation industry, increased the rate of utilization of transportation facilities, carried out the "YI Man-sung movement," and "KIM Duk-ghan movement," and established rules governing the work in the transportation sector. As a result the transportation needs of the people were fully met in 1962.

Taking the volume of traffic in various branches of the transportation industry in 1961 as 100, the volumes of traffic in 1962 in the corresponding branches of the transportation industry were as follows: railway freight circulation 100.4, railway freight transportation 107, automobile freight circulation 113, automobile freight transportation 119, ship freight circulation 125, and ship freight transportation 103.

Growth of Freight Circulation and Freight Transportation by Types of Carriers

(1956 = 100)

	1956	1960	1962
Freight Circulation			
Railway	100	212	231
Automobile	100	428	488
River and Sea	100	456	672

(Continued)

Growth of Freight Circulation and
Freight Transportation
by Types of Carriers

(Continued)

	1956	1960	1962
Freight Transportation			
Railway	100	211	239
Automobile	100	958	975
River and Sea	100	306	353

Percentage Distribution of Total
Freight Circulation
by Types of Carriers

	1956	1960	1962
Freight Circulation	100	100	100
Railways	96.0	92.7	92.1
Automobiles	2.9	5.6	5.9
River and Sea	0.7	1.4	1.9
Others	0.4	0.3	0.1

Railway Transportation:

At the Second Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee, Comrade KIM Il-song urged the railway workers to establish more electric railways, to replace the narrow gauge tracks with broad gauge tracks, to increase the rate of utilization of railways, and to improve railway traffic plans. Following these instructions railway workers in 1962 strengthened the material and technical foundation of the railway industry.

In 1962 an electric railway was constructed between Kimchaek and Tanchon extending 42 kilometers, and the narrow gauge tracks between Unpa and Sinchon extending 33 kilometers were replaced with broad gauge tracks. Also, a new railway was constructed between Chongjin and Najin.

Also this year the production of electric locomotives and conventional steam locomotives was emphasized. The P'yongyang Electric Locomotive Plant increased the production of the "Red Banner" electric locomotives. The number of electric locomotives operating in our country as of the end of 1962 was 119 percent as large as that in 1961. The total number of locomotives of all types toward the end of 1962 was 104 percent of the number for 1961, while the number of freight cars was 115 percent of the corresponding 1961 figure.

In 1962 railway workers carried out campaigns to increase the rate of utilization of existing railway facilities. The rate of operation of locomotives was raised by 1.6 percent in 1962 over 1961 by improving repair and maintenance services, and by introducing new methods of operating locomotives.

With the introduction of the 60 ton class freight cars manufactured in our country and the improvement in the methods of loading freight, the freight load capacity of freight cars in 1962 reached 124 percent of the 1956 level.

By shortening the turn out period of freight cars and by increasing the freight load capacity of freight cars, the average volume of freight carried by a freight car in 1962 was 127 percent of the 1956 level.

The volume of railway freight circulation in 1962 was 100.4 percent of the 1961 level, and the volume of railway freight transportation in 1962 was 107 percent of the 1961 level.

Growth of Railway Freight Circulation
and Transportation
(%)

	<u>1962</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Freight Circulation	15 times	231	100.4
Freight Transportation	13 times	239	107

In 1962 railways carried out the important task of transporting important materials needed for taking the "Six Heights" of the production goals. These materials included coal, mineral ores, ferrous and non ferrous metals, and cement.

Railway Transportation of
Major Materials

(1956 = 100)

	1960	1961	1962
Coal	232	252	280
Mineral Ores	344	412	459
Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals	211	230	271
Cement	358	353	360

Automobile Transportation:

In 1962 the automobile transportation industry continued its efforts to strengthen the material and

technical foundation of the industry and to raise the rate of utilization of automobiles.

In order to raise the transportation capacity of the automobile transportation industry 67 roads and bridges were reconstructed. Many roads with heavy traffic were paved this year. A total of 144,000 square meters of roads were paved in 1962 including roads around P'yongyang.

In 1962 a total of 2,000 automobiles were manufactured. The Seven-Year Plan calls for increasing automobile production by 1.9 times during the Plan period. The number of automobiles in operation as of the end of 1962 was 117 percent of the 1961 level.

Growth of Number of Automobiles

(1956 = 100)

	1960	1961	1962
Total Number of Automobiles	196	230	269
Number of Trucks	199	231	278
Number of Buses	387	468	542

In 1962 two-shift system for automobile operators was introduced and the use of trailers was increased. Automobile traffic plans were carefully organized and the number of idle automobiles was reduced. The amount of freight circulation in 1962 was 119 percent of the 1961 level while the amount of automobile freight transportation was 113 percent of the 1961 level.

The passenger movement by automobiles also increased sharply in 1962. In P'yongyang trackless street cars were introduced and beginning 1962 trackless street cars produced in our country went into operation.

**Growth of Automobile Passenger
Movement**

(1956 = 100)

	1960	1961	1962
Number of Automobile Passengers	373	433	502
Passenger "Circulation"	321	364	430

Maritime Transportation:

The Fourth Party Congress presented the task of expanding the maritime transportation systems in order to ease the burden on railways and to meet the growing transportation needs. The task is a part of the Seven-Year Plan.

In 1962 efforts were made to improve harbor facilities on both coasts, to build many transport vessels, and to raise the rate of operation of ships.

Harbor facilities in major ports such as Hungnam were improved and various types of transport vessels were constructed. Also, mechanization was introduced in the loading and unloading operation on harbors. The rate of operation of vessels increased by 2 percent in 1962 over 1961.

Lumber was transported on sea rafts between Rajin and Hungnam, and between Rajin and Chongjin. Rafts are used to ease the heavy transportation loads on railroads.

The amount of freight circulation by vessels in 1962 was 125 percent of the 1961 level, and the amount of freight transportation by vessels in 1962 reached 103 percent of the corresponding 1961 level.

Growth of Freight Circulation and
Freight Transportation by
Vessels (%)

	<u>1962</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Freight Transportation by Vessels	12 times	353	103
Freight Circulation by Vessels	839	672	125

The number of passengers transported by vessels also increased sharply in 1962. Taking the number of passengers transported by vessels in 1956 as 100, passenger transportation by vessels increased as follows: 199 in 1960, 245 in 1961, and 246 in 1962.

Communications Industry

Major projects undertaken in the communications industry in 1962 included expanding communication facilities among industrial establishments, expanding tepehone lines between kun and ri, increasing the broadcasting capacity of broadcasting systems, and expanding wire broadcasting facilities.

As results of mass technical innovation movements conducted in the communications industry a total of 2,398

inventions and rationalization plans were introduced. Of these 2,159 were adopted for production purposes. It is estimated that a total of 964,000 Won, or 85,000 man hour of labor was economized as a result of adopting these new ideas.

The 1962 production plan for the communications industry was fulfilled by 103 percent. The amount of production by the communications industry in 1962 was 104.1 percent of the 1961 level and 118.1 percent of the 1960 level.

Growth of the Communications Facilities

(1956 = 100)

	1960	1961	1962
Number of Post Offices	158	161	168
Out of Town Telephone Lines	174	195	203
Switchboard Capacity for Intra City Calls	160	171	172
Number of Telephones	193	220	223
Wireless Broadcasting Station Power Output	185	229	355
Wire Broadcasting Station Power Output	14 times	16 times	16 times

Growth of Mail Service

(1956 = 100)

	1960	1961	1962
Regular Mail Handled	161	184	202
Packages Handled	412	560	598
Postal Money Orders	260	278	303
Periodical Publications	142	132	139
Telegrams	166	220	125
Out of Town Telephone Calls	135	159	198

Postal Services:

In 1962, 34 new post offices were established and more than 20 post offices were resettled. Also, 34 mail relay stations became post offices handling postal services. Thanks to the increased use of vehicles in delivering mails, the amounts of various postal services rendered in 1962 increased as follows over 1961: mails by 10 percent, packages by 6 percent, and postal money orders by 82 percent.

In 1962 a total of 81 millions of 66 kinds of stamps were issued.

Telephone Communications:

In order to handle the rapidly growing volume of telephone communications, efforts were made in 1962 to expand telephone facilities and to increase the rate of their utilization.

In 1962 special efforts were made to expand communication equipment plans and to produce domestically parts and tools needed in the communications industry.

In 1962, 12 level carrier wave telephone systems were installed between P'yongyang and Chongjin and between P'yongyang and Kangge. 3 level or 1 level carrier wave telephones produced in our country were installed for communication between kun and ri. The number of telephone circuits between P'yongyang and provincial capitals was increased from 2 or 3 to 5 or 6; the number of telephone circuits between provincial capitals and kun seats was increased from 0.8 to 1.3. In 1962 telephone lines extending 5,678 kilometers were rearranged along straight lines. Also, telephone lines along highways were moved to safe areas. By establishing straight telephone lines 3,680 telephone poles and 30 tons of wire were recovered. With the removal of many telephone poles from rice paddies and fields, the farming area was expanded and obstacles to farm machines appearing in the fields were thus removed. More than 6,700 telephone polls were removed from farm fields.

The telephone systems within towns were improved. In 1962, the five digit dialing system was changed to four digit dialing system in P'yongyang. As a result of this measure it became easy to operate telephones and an additional 2,000 telephone subscribers were accepted. Also, about 940,000 Won of economy resulted from the change.

Since Comrade KIM Il-song gave instructions concerning the role of kun in promoting socialism, efforts had been made to improve communications systems linking kun to both the central government and industrial establishments in rural areas.

In 1962 efforts were also made to improve communications systems in local areas below the level of kun. At the same time, communications systems within industrial establishments such as the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Kimchaek Iron Works were markedly improved.

Wireless Communication:

A number of measures were taken in 1962 to improve wireless communication in our country. Facilities for insuring continuous broadcasting were installed; steel antennas

were installed, and automatic switch systems were introduced. Also, broadcasting relay systems were established between provincial capitals and kun seats.

In 1962 powerful broadcasting facilities were assembled and installed and large wire and wireless broadcasting stations were built. The wireless broadcasting station power output in 1962 reached 155 percent of the 1961 level and 355 percent of the 1956 level.

In response to the proposal made by the Fourth Party Congress calling for an increased production of radio receivers so that each family might have at least one set, more than 100,000 loudspeakers (Kosongki) were manufactured by communication equipment plants under the control of the Ministry of Communication.

Wire broadcasting facilities were expanded by 6 percent in 1962 over the 1961 level. A total of 920 kilometers of wire broadcasting lines were installed in 1962. The number of loudspeakers installed in 1962 was 136,000 bringing the total number of loudspeakers in our country to 753,000. The number of radio receivers in 1962 was 138 percent as large as that for 1961. The number of radio listeners increased 11 times between 1956 and 1960, 12 times between 1956 and 1961, and 14 times between 1956 and 1962.

Under agreements governing communication exchange with socialist nations, a large volume of international communication was handled in 1962. Beginning 1962 telegram services with 15 Asian, African, and European nations were opened. In April 1962 wireless communication circuit was established between P'yongyang and Moscow.

Capital Construction

In 1962 the capital construction industry was charged with the task of building facilities needed for taking the "Six Heights" of production goals and to construct housing for 200,000 families. The state made a large amount of capital construction investment in many sectors of the national economy and took steps to insure effective use of the funds.

The amount of state capital construction investment in 1962 was 110 percent as large as that for 1961, 115 percent as large as that for 1960, and 185 percent as large as that for 1956. The amount of state capital construction investment in 1962 was 130 percent as large as the average annual amount of state capital construction investment during the First Five-Year Plan period.

The amount of state capital construction investment devoted to the construction of production facilities in 1962 was 101 percent as large as that for 1961, 124 percent as large as that for 1960, and 185 percent as large as that for 1956. The amount of capital construction investment earmarked for non productive facilities in 1962 was 145 percent of the 1961 level.

The state capital construction investment in 1962 was devoted to the construction of production facilities needed in the efforts to take the "Six Heights" of production goals and to the construction of residential buildings for workers and farmers. 73 percent of the 1962 capital construction investment went to the construction of production facilities and the remaining 27 percent to the construction of non-productive facilities.

74 percent of the state capital construction investment in production facilities made in 1962 was used for building industrial plants. Furthermore, 63.7 percent of the state capital construction investment in the industrial sector went to the construction of heavy industrial sector, and the remaining 36.3 percent to the light industrial sector. 51 percent of the state capital construction investment in non-productive facilities went to residential housing construction.

Growth of the State Capital Construction Investment

Table 1 Growth Rate

	<u>1962</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1957 -1960</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Total Cap. Investment	734	130	110
Of This: Productive Inves.	771	132	101
Non-Productive	649	124	145

Table 2. Breakdown of the State
Capital Construction Investment
(%)

	1949	1957-1960	1961	1962
Total State Capital Construction investment	100	100	100	100
Of this: Investment in Productive Sector	70	72	80	73
Investment in Non- productive Sector	30	28	20	27

Breakdown of Capital Construction Investment
in the Industrial

	1956	1960	1961	1962
Total capital construction investment in the industrial sector	100	100	100	100
A. Heavy industry	83.3	80.6	69.7	63.7
Power generating industry	14.8	11.1	11.1	12.9
Coal industry	6.7	11.4	9.9	9.9
Mining industry	8.6	23.9	16.3	15.7
Metal industry	7.7	5.7	6.2	5.0
Machine and shipbuilding industry	6.3	11.2	9.1	7.4
Chemical industry	10.0	8.6	10.9	6.3
Construction materials industry	5.9	1.9	2.8	1.0
Forestry industry	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7
B. Light industry	16.7	19.4	30.3	36.3
Textile industry	4.0	4.6	3.7	7.2
Foodstuff industry	2.3	4.0	5.2	5.0
Aquatic products industry	6.5	6.3	11.3	15.5

Basic principles which guided the work in the capital construction sector in 1962 were the following: to make thorough going plans before undertaking any project, to determine the priority order of various construction projects, to complete construction projects in progress by providing more funds, and to concentrate on those projects which were likely to be completed in relatively short period of time. These principles are based on the spirit of the decision adopted by the Second Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee.

Thanks to the emphasis placed on the construction of productive facilities in 1962 many industrial plants were established in 1962.

Under the Party policy calling for the construction of large hydroelectric plants and the development of thermal power plants, the electric power industry completed the following major projects: the Kangge Youth Power Plant with the power generating capacity of 240,000 kilovolts ampere, the Ungong Power Plant with the power generating capacity of 400,000 kilovolts ampere, and the P'yongyang Thermal Power Plant with the power generating capacity of 400,000 kilovolts ampere. In addition many small and medium sized power plants were constructed by taking advantage of irrigation lakes and rivers.

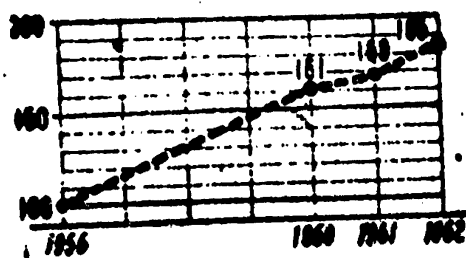
Major construction projects completed in the Mining Industry included the expansion of the ore dressing workshop with the capacity of 195,000 tons in the Musan Mine, and construction of shafts and a ore dressing shop at the Taeyudong Mine, and the ore dressing shop at the Yongun Mine.

In the metal industry the following major construction projects were completed: a heavy steel plate rolling mill with the capacity of 80,000 tons at the Songjin Steel Works, a steel plate rolling mill with the capacity of 30,000 tons at the Kangson Steel Works, a non-ferrous metal rolling mill with the capacity of 12,000 tons at the Nampo Smeltery, and the P'yongyang Telephone Wire Plant with the capacity of 12,000 tons.

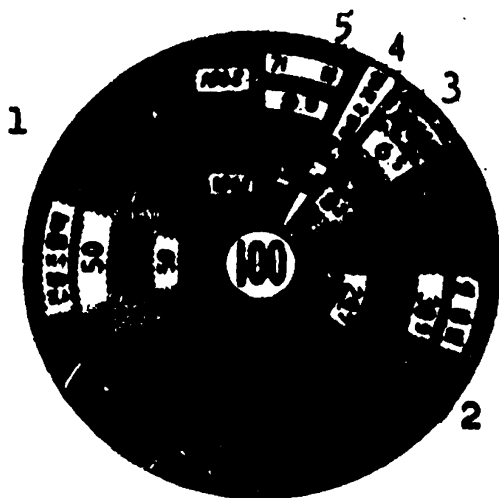
In the chemical industry the following major projects were completed: the continuation of the construction of a

the Bonkung Caustic Acid Plant with the capacity of 50,000 tons, and a sulfuric acid workshop with the capacity of 45,000 tons at the Munpyong Smelter; the establishment and expansion of the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant and the Kilju Pulp Plant; the reconstruction of the methanol workshop with the capacity of 18,000 tons at the Aoji Chemical Plant; and the expansion of the formalin workshop with the capacity of 4,500 tons at the Yongan Chemical Plant.

Growth of Capital Construction Investment

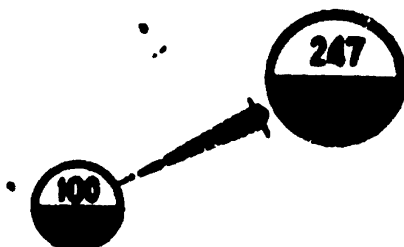


Composition of State Capital Construction Investment



- 1) Construction Work
- 2) Facilities
- 3) Geological Survey
- 4) Designing Work
- 5) Others

Residential Building Construction With State Funds



In the light industry sector the following major capital construction projects were carried out: the construction of the Hesan Textile Plant with 15,000 spindles, the installation of 42,000 spindles in the P'yongyang Textile Plant, 49,000 spindles in the Sinuiju Textile Plant, and 15,000 spindles in the Kusong Textile Plant. In addition, five paper plants including the Hesan Paper Plant with the production capacity of 20,000 tons, 8 corn processing plants, 27 food processing plants, and 6 edible oil plants were built in 1962.

In 1962 the average production capacity for major products was increased sharply over the 1961 level. Production capacities for major products increased at the following rates over 1961: electric power 0.4 percent, gold, silver, and copper ores dressing 2 percent, iron ore treatment 1 percent, rolled steel materials 10 percent, caustic soda 368 percent, sulfuric acid 13 percent, cotton yarn 48 percent, and staple fiber and rayon 35 percent.

The amount of state capital investment allocated for irrigation projects and river control projects in 1962 reached 113.6 percent of the 1961 level.

Breakdown of State Capital Construction Investment in the Agricultural Sector.

(%)

	1956	1961	1962
Total Investment	100	100	100
Irrigation and River Projects	67.4	41.5	51.3
Farm Mechanization	3.9	12.0	25.9

Major capital construction projects in the agricultural sector in 1962 included the following: the first stage of the construction of the Chongdan Irrigation Project which will eventually consist of waterways extending more than 1,000 ri, 23 tunnels extending 40 ri, and 1,500 various installations, the construction of 33 lakes, 670 water storage tanks, and 360 dikes. The area of the irrigated lands increased by 30,000 chongbo in 1962. Also, a total of 485 projects dealing with reinforcing river banks along such rivers as the Sunwha River, the Taedong River, the Chongchon River, and the Kilju Namdae River were completed.

Agricultural cooperatives with their own funds built 111 water storage tanks, reinforced river banks at 800 places, built 1,221 livestock pens, 363 tobacco drying rooms, 280 warehouses, storage facilities, and greenhouses, and 157 repair shops.

Construction projects in cities were also carried out successfully in 1962. Construction workers in P'yongyang completed the following projects: the expansion of the streets in front of the Kim-Il-Song University, the paving of highways extending 144,000 square meters, the construction of the P'yongyang Truck Repair Plant, and the introduction by workers and technicians of P'yongyang of trackless electric cars in P'yongyang.

In 1962, 48 percent of the state capital construction investment for non-productive facilities went to the educational, cultural, public health, and sanitary fields. With the state capital construction investment funds, the following facilities were constructed in these fields: 675 schools, 507 kindergardens, 827 nurseries, 29 hospitals, 241 clinics, 538 public bath houses, and 111 shops.

Construction workers made a splendid achievement in carrying out the task of providing housing for 200,000 families. The state capital construction investment funds appropriated for this purpose in 1962 was 121.3 percent of the 1961 level. In addition, the state provided assistance of various kinds to insure the completion of the housing plan for farmers. The Party placed special emphasis on constructing residential housing for farmers.

The state not only organized farm village construction teams but also appealed to the people for various types of assistance to insure the completion of housing construction plan for farmers.

Under the leadership of newly established housing construction supervision committees in national, provincial, city, and kun governments, construction workers carried out the campaigns pledging that each construction will build housing for four to five families.

Farm construction teams throughout the nation produced 2,150 construction machines including more than 500 block making machines. They produced 881,000 cubic meters of building blocks.

In 1962 projects for building residential housing for 244,313 families both in rural and urban areas were undertaken. By the end of 1962, housings for 180,333 families were completed. The construction of housings for 23,700 families was nearing completion by the end of 1962.

The scope of housing projects undertaken in 1962 was 1.9 times as large as the average scope of housing projects undertaken in each year between the end of the Korean War and 1960. The size of housing projects undertaken in 1962 was 2.8 times as large as that for 1961.

Growth of Housing Construction

(in 1,000 square meters)

	Second Half of 1953 to 1960 to 1961		1961	1962	C	
	Total	Average (A)	(B)	(C)	A (%)	B (%)
Total Floor Space Completed	24,648	3,286	2,196	6,129	187	279
Of This:						
In Cities	12,312	1,641	1,394	3,113	190	223
In Rural Areas	12,336	1,645	802	3,016	183	376

In 1962 workers and clerical workers in urban areas acquired residential housing with the total floor space of 3,110,000 square meters, while farming workers acquired residential housing with the total floor space of 3,020,000 square meters.

The value of plants and buildings constructed in 1962 increased by 95 million Won over the 1961 level; the 1962 value reached 123.4 percent of the 1961 level.

The value of fixed assets [plants and buildings] for productive purposes in 1962 was 101 percent of the 1961 level, while the value of fixed assets [buildings] for non-productive purposes in 1962 was 128 percent of the 1961 level.

In 1962 construction workers continued to improve the industrial basis of the construction industry and to improve their own skills. In response to the Party's call for increasing the production of building materials, construction workers built 15 block plants and expanded plants producing various construction materials. In order to increase the production of large and light construction materials, construction workers set up plants in various parts of the nation. In 1962 the rate of using pre-fabricated building materials was increased 17.6 percent over the 1961 level.

In 1962 the rate of applying the building method in which pre-fabricated building materials are primarily used increased 18 percent over the 1961 level. The rate increased 4 percent in building residential housing and 9 percent in building industrial plants.

Application of Building Method
Using Pre-fabricated
Materials
(%)

	1957	1961	1962
Proportion of Applying the Method in All Projects	18.1	36.2	53.8
In Housing Construction	32.4	68.4	72.6
In Plant Construction	32.2	44.1	50.7

In order to raise the mechanization level in such operations as digging, concrete mixing, and rock removing, mass campaigns for stimulating invention and creative thinking were conducted. In 1962 a total of 3,700 technical innovation plans were adopted with the result of economizing 1,191,000 man · hour of labor and a large amount of expenses. Mechanization levels in the construction industry rose as follows in 1962: loading and unloading operation 2 percent, vertical transport 1 percent, and concrete mixing operation 9 percent.

Mechanization Levels in the Construction Industry

(%)

	1957	1961	1962
Loading and Unloading Operation	16.7	51.8	55.8
Vertical Transport	77.5	91.0	91.6
Concrete Mixing	60.2	70.8	79.1

With a marked improvement in the repair and maintenance service for construction facilities and machines the rate of utilization of various construction machines increased in 1962 as follows: excavators 0.2 percent, cranes and automobiles 2 percent, and tower type cranes 6 percent.

The cost of assembling construction materials and constructing buildings was reduced by 6.8 percent in 1962 compared to 1961.

COMMERCE

Following the decision of the Second Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Congress and the instructions given by Comrade KIM Il-song on 22 August and 3 and 4 September 1962, commercial workers in 1962 fulfilled the retail commodity circulation plans for both state and cooperatives by 103.2 percent. State operated commercial organs fulfilled their retail commodity circulation plan by 110 percent and local commercial organs fulfilled their commodity circulation plan by 102.6 percent.

Commercial workers in 1962 increased the production of consumer goods, expanded wholesale commerce systems, strengthened the system of placing orders for commodities, and introduced various sales methods including selling goods at night.

The volume of circulation of foodstuff in 1962 was 112 percent of the 1961 level, and the volume of circulation of commodities other than foodstuff in 1962 was 112.2 percent of the 1961 level.

Commodity Circulation by State and Cooperative Operated Commercial Organs

(in the prices prevailing in
each year)

	<u>1962</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Amount of Retail Commodity Circulation	621.2	296.5	133.5	112.2
State and Cooperative Operated Commercial Organs	1,253.4	369.6	132.9	112.2
State Operated Commercial Organs	2,107.1	548.3	142.5	115.0
Cooperative Operated "	430.5	145.6	100.7	100.7

Ratio Between Foodstuff Commodities and
Commodities Other Than Foodstuff
(Not including food distribution)

	1949	1953	1956	1959	1961	1962
Total volume of commodities circulated	100	100	100	100	100	100
Foodstuff commodities	45.8	53.9	39.9	31.2	30.9	32.7
Commodities other than foodstuff	54.2	46.1	60.1	68.8	69.1	67.3

Growth in the Circulation of
Major Commodities

	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Foodstuff	329	149	112
Soy sauce	428	191	112
Bean paste	245	202	117
Edible oils	1,142	247	161
Meat	546	120	118
Fishery products	137	129	127
Vegetables	683	200	115
Candies	594	202	100
Fruits	360	122	162
Commodities other than foodstuffs	388	119.6	112
Ready made clothings	1,426	194	131
Underwears	717	186	113
Socks	240	165	109
Footwears	182	115	103
Soap	428	168	154
Tobacco	232	132	104
Sewing machines	-	255	113

The amount of consumer goods purchased by the people increased sharply in 1962 because of the improvement in their living conditions and the expansion of commercial networks. In 1962 the commercial sector concentrated on providing the people with large quantities of consumer goods. In August 1962 Comrade KIM Il-song pointed out that the most important aspect of the commercial work was to provide more foodstuffs to the people and urged commercial organs to produce a large variety of tasty foodstuffs. In 1962 foodstuff stores were established near residential areas and 771 foodstuff processing stations were established. At the same time the number of household work teams producing subsidiary foods in 1962 reached 305 percent of the 1961 level.

The amount of foodstuffs produced or processed by the commercial sector in 1962 was 1.5 times as large as in 1961. The number of foodstuffs produced in 1962 was double that for 1961. Taking the amounts of various kinds of foodstuffs purchased by consumers in 1961 at 100, the amounts of foodstuffs purchased by consumers in 1962 increased as follows: soy sauce 109, bean paste 113, edible oils 155, bean cake 167, fishery products 124, and meats 114.

The amount of foodstuffs distributed to cities and worker's districts increased sharply in 1962. The volume of foodstuffs distributed to worker's districts and cities increased 6.6 percent in 1962 over 1961. Rates of increase in the amounts of various foodstuffs distributed between 1961 and 1962 are as follows: fishery products 92.4 percent, edible oils 69.7 percent, bean cake 71.4 percent, soy sauce 21.4 percent, bean paste 27.9 percent, candies 36.8 percent, and fruits 97 percent.

The proportion of edible oils to the entire foodstuffs increased from 4.4 percent in 1961 to 8 percent in 1962. Similarly, the proportion of meats from 2.5 percent in 1961 to 4.1 percent in 1962, of bean cake from 1.4 percent to 2.5 percent, and of fishery products from 10.8 percent to 12.1 percent.

In 1962 the distribution of industrial commodities was also increased. The production of ready made clothings for workers and their facilities increased.

Ready made clothings accounted for 52 percent of the entire amount of textile products produced and processed in 1962. This rate is 15.6 percent higher than that in 1961. The sale of various footwears also increased. The volume of footwears sold in 1962 was 103.2 percent of the 1961 level. The volume of footwears made of vinyl materials increased by 2.4 times between 1961 and 1962. The proportion of footwears made of vinyl materials to the entire volume of footwears increased from 3.7 percent in 1961 to 8.5 percent in 1962. Following the instruction from Comrade KIM Il-sung calling for an increasing production of winter clothings, the amount of winter clothings distributed in 1962 increased by 1.6 times over 1961. The number of winter overcoats distributed in 1962 was 184.7 percent as large as that for 1961 and the number of winter underwears distributed in 1962 was 155.3 percent as large as that for 1961. In addition large quantities of winter hats, suits material, and sweaters were distributed. Many children's stores were also established.

The amount of commodities supplied to farmers also increased markedly. Compared to 1961 the amounts of various commodities supplied to farmers increased at the following rates: ready made suits 36.5 percent, socks 3.1 percent, facial soap 18 percent, laundry soap 145.1 percent, and watches 60.7 percent.

The amount of foodstuffs distributed by the social provisions networks in 1962 reached 114.9 percent of the 1961 level. Many restaurants were newly established or expanded, and the number of native dishes served at the restaurants increased. The amount of foodstuffs sold by the social provisions networks in 1962 was 113.8 percent as large as that for 1961. Supplies of beer and soft drinks also increased.

In 1962 wholesale commercial organs established the system of taking orders for commodities, established delivery routes, and organized a system of exchanging commodities among different geographical areas. The volume of wholesale trade in 1962 reached 105.6 percent of the 1961 level.

The cost of circulating commodities was reduced by emphasizing the importance of economizing domestic resources and by raising the efficiency of managing commercial networks.

In 1962 commercial organs of various levels and service organizations established or expanded storage and refrigeration facilities, and introduced mechanization and automation in such operations as lifting, transporting, loading and unloading, cutting, selling, washing, refrigeration, and drying.

In 1962 the number of women engaged in commercial works increased. The proportion of women in the entire commercial workers increased from 68.1 percent in 1961 to 70.4 percent in 1962.

FOREIGN TRADE

The volume of trade in 1962 was 108 percent as large as that in 1961. With the establishment of a self-reliant national economy, the composition of our foreign trade, particularly export trade, has undergone a radical change in recent years. The proportion of raw materials in the export trade declined sharply while the proportion of metal products, machines, chemical products, and light industry products increased markedly. In 1962 machines and some light industry products as well as industrial facilities were exported.

Percentage Composition of Exports

[By Major Commodity Category]

	1956	1960	1961	1962
Total	100	100	100	100
Machines and Industrial Facilities	0.3	5.3	1.6	7.5
Mineral Ores	54.3	12.8	11.7	11.2
Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals	30.9	43.7	47.2	48.5
Chemical Products	5.9	12.1	8.9	8.8
Agricultural Products	3.6	10.2	5.6	4.1
Foodstuffs and Seasoning Materials	1.3	6.3	3.7	7.3

Import items included machines and raw materials which are not produced or produced in small quantities in our country.

In recent years the number of countries with which our nation trades increased sharply. Under the principle of equality and mutual comity our nation has developed trade with nations with social systems different from ours as well as with socialist nations. As of the end of 1962 our nation was carrying on trade with more than 40 nations.

Our trade with socialist nations occupies an important position in our entire scheme of foreign trade. The volume of trade with socialist nations in 1962 reached 111 percent of the 1961 level. Compared to 1961 levels, volumes of our trade with major socialist nations increased as follows in 1962: the Soviet Union 112 percent, China 103 percent, and socialist nations in Europe 117 percent. The volume of trade with Cuba increased sharply in these two or three years. The volume of our trade with Cuba in 1962 was three times as large as that in 1961.

Our major export items to socialist nations include high speed steel, carbon steel, rolled steel products, non-ferrous metal ores, and magnesia clinca. Next in the order of importance in our export items are: lathes, electric machines, machine tools, construction materials, chemical products, consumer goods, pharmaceutical products, tobacco, and agricultural products including fruits.

Imports from socialist nations consist mainly of machines, crude oils, rubber, cotton, cokes, manganese steel, phosphate lime, wool, sugar, and industrial raw materials.

Our country has been developing trade relations with new independent nations in Asia, Africe and Latin America. We have entered into trade agreements with India, Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon, the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Yemen, Guinea, and Mali. In addition we carry on trade through non-governmental commercial organizations in many nations. We import from these nations their traditional export items, and we in turn export machines, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, carbide, plate glass, consumer goods, jinsen, medicinal herbs, and fishery products. We also carry on trade with such capitalist nations as Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, West Germany, France, the Netherland, and Italy.

PUBLIC FINANCE

State Budget

The public finance in our country has become an important means of promoting the national economic development and of insuring a systematic improvement in the living conditions of the people.

The state budget consists of the central budget and the local budget. The size of the local budget increased steadily because of the rapid development of the local industry in recent years.

The 1962 state budget plan was successfully carried out in conjunction with the "Six Heights" of production goals.

The 1962 stage budget plan adopted by the 10th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly called for a revenue of 2,805,750,000 Won and an expenditure of 2,801,160,000 Won in terms of the new wholesale prices. (The original budget called for a revenue of 2,816,950,000 Won and an expenditure of 2,810,720,000 Won in the old wholesale prices.)

The actual state revenue for 1962 was 2,896,360,000 Won, or 103.2 percent of the plan, and the actual state expenditure was 2,728,760,000 Won, or 97.4 percent of the plan. The budget surplus amounted to 167,600,000 Won.

The 1962 state revenue was 120.7 percent as large as that for 1961, and the 1962 state expenditure was 116.7 percent as large as that for 1961.

Growth of the State Budget

	1956	1959	1960	1961	1962
State Revenue	100	172	203	241.7	291.8
State Expenditure	100	172	205	244.5	285.4

Socialistic enterprises accounted for the major proportion of the state revenue. With the rapid development of the national economy as a whole, the steady growth of labor productivity, and the gradual decline in the cost of production, the capital accumulation by socialist enterprises increased. The revenue from socialist enterprises grew rapidly while the tax revenue from the people declined year by year.

The proportion of the revenue from socialist enterprises in the state revenue increased from 74.7 percent in 1956 to 97.9 percent in 1962. The proportion of the tax revenue from the people in the state revenue declined from 8.8 percent in 1956 to 2.1 percent in 1962,

Proportion of Revenue from Socialist Enterprises in the State Revenue

	1956	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total State Revenue	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of Revenue from Socialist Enterprises	74.7	92.9	95.9	97.9	97.9

The major portion of the state expenditure was devoted to the development of the national economy and to the improvement of the social welfare and cultural life of the people. In 1962, expenditures for these purposes accounted for 95.1 percent of the total state expenditure.

Proportion of Expenditure for the Development
of the National Economy and Social and Cultural Purposes

	1956	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total State Expenditure	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of Expenditure for the Development of National Economy and Social and Cultural Purposes	87.0	92.0	93.7	94.4	95.1

This vast amount of state expenditure was used as capital construction investment funds, supplementary labor funds, and social and cultural funds. The state expenditure for the development of the national economy in 1962 was 115.7 percent of the 1961 level.

Growth of State Expenditure for
the Development of the National Economy

(1953 = 100)

	1956	1959	1960	1962
Growth Rate	296	473	568	825.3

The amount of state expenditure for social and cultural purposes in 1962 reached 123.3 percent of the 1961 level. The 1962 state expenditure for educational and cultural purposes increased to 129.5 percent, and for public health programs to 121.5 percent of their respective 1961 levels.

In 1962, 9.4 percent of the educational, cultural, and public health funds was used for the construction and maintenance of kindergartens and nurseries.

The surplus of export over import in 1962 amounted to 167,600,000 Won. The capital funds accumulated between 1957 and 1962 was 3.5 times as large as the 1949 revenue.

Comparison Between the Central Budget and Local Budget

(Actual Accomplishments)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total State Budget	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Central Budget	89.7	90	84	75.6	65	63.4	60.5
Local Budget	10.3	10	16	24.4	35	36.6	39.5

Local Budget

With the development of the local industry, the size of the local budget increased rapidly. The proportion of the local budget in the total state budget grew from 10.3 percent in 1956 to 39.5 percent in 1962.

The revenue in the 1962 local budget reached 130.3 percent of the 1961 level and the expenditure in the 1962 local budget reached 121.5 percent of the 1961 level.

A large portion of the expenditure in the local budget was devoted to the development of the local economy and to social and cultural programs. 36 percent of the expenditure in the local budget was devoted to the social and cultural programs. While maintaining its independence [of the central budget], the local budget served the purpose of promoting economic, cultural, and social programs undertaken by local governments.

State Insurance

The state insurance in force in our country includes property insurance(real estate insurance, livestock insurance, and fishing boat insurance), human body insurance, medical and passenger insurance, and foreign insurance (freight and maritime insurance).

The human body insurance program in our country is a form of mixed insurance and based on the principle of voluntary subscription. Workers between the ages of 16 to 55, except those who are unfit to work under the disability classification No I, are eligible to be admitted to this program. The insurance fee is determined according to the needs of the subscribers. The minimum amount of fee is 100 Won. If the amount of fee is less than 200 Won the subscriber needs not submit a medical certificate.

As of the end of 1962, 83.2 percent of the all those eligible for insurance protection were covered by various insurance programs. In spite of the fact that the number of people covered by insurance programs increased sharply the insurance fee was reduced by 7.4 percent between 1954 and 1962.

Growth of State Insurance Revenue (1954 = 100)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Property insurance	273	448	1,094	1,173	1,281	1,331	1,526
Human body insurance	387	627	1,267	2,008	3,477	4,648	5,019
Passenger insurance	157	182	186	241	239	296	402
Foreign insurance	-	100	127	3,147	6,782	4,901	5,444
Total	254	388	834	1,012	1,375	1,669	1,870

BANKING

In 1962 our banking institutions made an active contribution to the conquest of the "Six Heights" of the production goals by providing various production units with a sufficient amount of funds, strengthening the control of economic activities by regulating the flow of Won currency, strengthening the system of independent accounting, and raising the turnover rate of funds.

At a Cabinet meeting held on 12 February 1962 Comrade KIM Il-song pointed out the important role that banking institutions play in regulating the national economy and then instructed the strengthening of banking institutions. Following his instruction, banking institutions strengthened their influence over the national economy by regulating the flow of Won. Banks also developed the attitude of examining the concrete financial problems facing each enterprise so as to render useful services.

Loan

The Central Bank in 1962 concentrated on providing a sufficient amount of funds to insure the completion of economic development programs including the "Six Heights." The Central Bank issued loans to state operated industries such as coal mines, mineral mines, steel plants, fishery enterprises, and textile plants. The Bank took measures to insure adherence to cooperative production rules and financial regulations, to insure the effective use of labor force, to raise profit levels of enterprises, and to raise the efficiency of managing enterprises.

The Bank also took steps to encourage local industrial enterprises to develop their own resource bases and raise the efficiency of financial management.

In order to insure the completion of the grain production goal of 5 million tons, the Bank cooperated

with the newly created agricultural cooperative management committees in providing funds for the expansion of farm machine stations and dairy farms. The Bank took measures to enforce regulations governing finance and accounting. The Bank provided agricultural cooperatives with funds to introduce mechanization and advanced farming techniques, and supervised their accounting work. The amount of loan funds available at the Central Bank was 105.4 % of 1961 level.

The Central Bank improved supervision over wholesale and cooperative farm stores, and took steps to insure that state purchasing stores use their purchasing funds effectively.

Thanks to the rapid development of the national economy and the strong financial resources of the state the amount of loans from the Central Bank in 1962 was 106 percent of the 1961 level. The amount of loans from the Central Bank to the heavy industry sector in 1962 was 104.6 percent of the 1961 level.

Because of the improvement in the system of distributing raw materials, the growth of commodity circulation, and the speed up in the process of production, the amount of repayment for loans increased sharply in 1962.

The level of funds for commodity production and circulation remaining as of the end of 1962 was 98.9 percent of the 1961 level.

The amount of construction funds issued by the Construction Funds Bank in 1962 reached 105.6 percent of the 1961 level. The funds for the construction of residential housing in rural areas increased 6.3 times between 1961 and 1962.

Credit departments of agricultural cooperatives absorbed idle funds circulating among farmers and issued them to farmers to meet the farmer's needs for funds to raise livestock.

Settlement of Account:

With the rapid growth of the industrial and agricultural production and the increase in commodity circulation, the volume of transaction among enterprises increased. The amount of accounts settled through banks in 1962 reached 132.7 percent of the 1961 level.

As the core organization for the settlement of accounts in the nation, the Central Bank improved the system of settling accounts and strengthened rules governing the settlement of accounts. In order to speed up the turn over rate of circulating funds, the Central Bank conducted on two occasions in 1962 nation wide settlements of account. In all provincial capitals a new system of settling account was put into force. Under the new system the debtors write out payment forms to the creditors.

Keeping with the development of foreign trade, the volume of transaction between the Central Bank and foreign banks increased sharply. The amount of checks drawn by the Bank in 1962 was 105.5 percent as large as that in 1961, and the amount of checks drawn against the Bank in 1962 was 114 percent as large as that in 1961. The average period of clearing checks drawn against the Bank was reduced by 10.4 days compared to 1961.

In short, the Construction Funds Bank provided funds for capital construction projects, improved financial control by regulating the flow of Won currency, encouraged economy in the use of capital construction funds, and strengthened economic and financial regulations.

Currency Circulation:

Thanks to the development of a socialist economy and the strengthening of the financial conditions of the state, the volume of currency in circulation increased sharply in 1962. The Cabinet Decision No 30 titled "Loan and Cash Plan for the Second Quarter of 1962" proclaimed on 23 April 1962 required all agricultural cooperatives to turn in all their cash income to banks according to the quarterly cash plan of the Central Bank and receive from banks whatever amounts of cash they might need to carry on their work. This step was taken in view of the rising tide of production and the increase in the amount of currency in circulation. As a result of taking this step it has become possible for the Central Bank to expand the scope of settling accounts in rural areas without involving transfer of cash and to strengthen its control over finance and the use of cash by agricultural cooperatives.

In addition the Central Bank in 1962 strengthened

rules governing the issuance of bank notes, improved control over commercial transactions among enterprises, and tightened control over wage payments. In view of the growing needs for cash in various sectors of the national economy efforts were made to absorb idle cash among the people and to carry on commercial transactions with small amount of currency.

The 1962 wage funds increased to 109.6 percent of the 1961 level. The additional additional need for cash was met by contracting the volume of currency in circulation in other sectors of the national economy.

The amount of currency absorbed by the Central Bank in 1962 reached 108.5 percent of the 1961 level. The amount of cash obtained by selling commodities in 1962 rose to 112.3 percent of the 1961 level. The amount of cash issued in 1962 reached 101 percent of the 1961 level; the amount of cash issued in the form of wages to workers in 1962 reached 109.6 percent of the 1961 level.

Savings:

With the improvement in the living conditions of the people the desire to save money was intensified in 1962. In response to this situation, the Central Bank established networks of savings organizations in the vicinities of residential districts and opened savings offices at enterprises in those areas where savings offices had not yet been established. As a result of taking these measures the desire of the people to save money was met. The total amount of savings by the people in 1962 was 570.6 percent of the 1956 level and 112.8 percent of the 1960 level. The amount of savings at the Central Bank at the end of 1962 was 103.8 percent of the 1961 level.

LABOR

Labor Organization:

With the rapid development of the national economy the number of workers in all sectors of the national economy

At the end of 1962 the total number of employed reached 1,865,000, showing an increase of 256,000 over 1961. The average number of employed throughout 1962 was 1,739,000.

Growth in Number of the Employed
by Economic Sectors

(1953 = 100)

	1956	1960	1962
Total	141	254	405
Industrial Sector	178	425	498.7
Capital Construction	146	186	208.8
Transportation and Communication	111	141	148.3

With the growth in the number of the employed, the composition of labor force underwent a change. The number of clerical workers was reduced while the number of workers engaged in productive labor increased; especially the number of workers in the capital construction sector increased sharply.

Also, a large number of women were employed in virtually all sectors of the national economy. One of the guiding principles of labor organization was to replace men engaged in the types of work that can be performed by women and shift the men to those sectors of the national economy where heavy labor are required. As a result of implementing this principle a total of 40,000 men were shifted from works requiring light work to works which require hard labor. Most of these men were shifted to projects related to the "Six Heights" of production goals. Thus, the proportion of youngmen in the labor force at mineral mines, coal mines, fishery cooperatives, and lumber yards increased.

The proportion of women in the labor force increased from 32.4 percent in 1961 to 34.9 percent in 1962.

Under the Cabinet Decision No 53 calling for a survey on labor resource in the northern half of the Republic (15 October 1962), an extensive survey of labor force throughout the northern half of the Republic was conducted. The survey marked a step towards a full mobilization of labor force in our country.

Labor Standardization:

The Cabinet Decision No 33 concerning a review of the fulfillment of the economic development plan for 1961 and the first quarter of 1962 (10 May 1962), outlined the principles according to which work norms for various types of work were to be established. Under the Decision work norms which had become obsolete because of the introduction of mechanization and technological progress were revised.

In 1962 alone a total of 238,554 work norms in the industrial sector and about 60,000 work norms in the capital construction sector were revised and brought up to date. In order to reward workers doing same types of work by equal standards even though they may be in different economic sectors it was decided to establish uniform state work norms. The number of uniform state work norms established in 1962 reached 74,825. This number breaks down as follows: the machine industry 34,665, the local industry 4,734, irrigation and river works 30,509, city management 4,742, and the rural housing construction 175. The number of uniform state work norms established in 1962 was three times that established in 1961. The proportion of uniform state work norms in the entire work norms was 66.2 percent.

According to the Cabinet Decision No 34 concerning the management of cities, work norms relating to housing construction, sewage system control, the maintenance of parks and trees, and street cleaning were established. The Cabinet Decision was adopted on 10 October 1962.

With the strengthening of the work relating to labor standardization and the improvement in the working conditions, the number of workers who joined the system whereby wages are determined by the grades of their skills increased.

At the end of 1962 the proportion of workers who joined this system was 71.2 percent in the industrial sector and 82.5 percent in the capital construction sector. In terms of the man-hour of labor, the rate of participation in the system in the industrial sector was 56.4 percent and in the capital construction sector 65 percent.

Worker's Wages:

The State has been gradually raising the wage level with a view to insuring a balanced growth of wages in all sectors of the national economy and to providing incentive to the workers in the heavy industry sector.

In 1962 the average wage of clerical workers and industrial workers reached 101 percent of the 1961 level. At the same time the State increased various types of "fringe benefits."

By Cabinet Ratification [sic] No 428 on revising wages for fishery workers, a wage schedule and an incentive system for fishery workers were adopted. Under the new system, fishery workers receive regular monthly salaries in terms of their work norms and skills. In each quarter of the year each fishing district was authorized to issue incentive funds to fishery workers according to the amounts of fish catch during a particular quarter period. It was also decided to issue a uniform amount of money to fishery workers who participated in fishing expeditions without regard to their skills.

In 1962 a new wage schedule for designers was adopted and a bonus system for railway workers who provided services without interruption for a fixed period of time was established. A bonus system for workers handling nuclear materials was also instituted.

Improvement of Skills:

With the improvement in the systems of instruction in industrial plants, study groups were organized in plants not only for workers directly engaged in productive labor but also for those who are doing clerical workers or supply works.

Training programs for workers at industrial plants in our country are as follows:

1) A short term skill training course for new workers. The term of the course is between 3 to six months.

2) A two-year skill training course for workers with experiences to enable them to acquire skills up to the standard of skilled technicians.

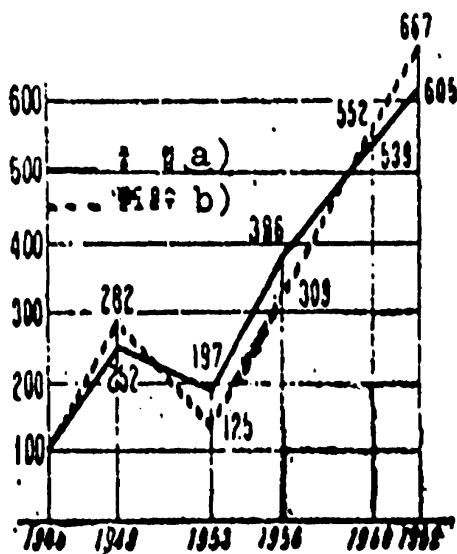
3) A three-year training course to help those who took the short term skill training course and the two year skill training course take qualifying examinations for certified technicians. This course is divided into a specialist section and an engineer section. Under this program workers join skill study groups.

These training programs are designed to enable workers to acquire enough skills to become skilled technicians without leaving the jobs.

The Cabinet Ratification No 424 of 11 June 1962 requires all plants and enterprises of Third Class or better to institute these training programs for workers.

Number of Workers Taking Training Courses (As of the end of 1962)

	No. of study groups	No. of workers participating
Short term skill training groups	2,599	42,336
Two year skill training groups	19,666	495,281
Skill study groups	1,686	24,047
a) Specialist section	1,293	19,229
b) Engineer section	393	4,818
Total	23,951	525,664



Growth of Labor Productivity

- a. Industry
- b. Railway transportation

The number of workers in the skill study groups declined between 1961 and 1962 because many members of the groups joined Plant Colleges.

Thanks to various training programs the technical competence of workers improved sharply. The number of engineers and specialists trained by skill study groups in 1962 was 2,082 (of these 326 were specialists.)

The number of technicians and specialists as of end of 1962 in our country was 183,000. . . Adult education programs and training programs at plants are credited with the sharp increase in the number of skilled personnel. The number of workers who qualified as skilled workers after taking various training programs reached 318,765. The average grades of skills of workers in various sectors of the national economy rose as follows between 1961 and 1962: the industrial sector as a whole 0.1 grade, the coal industry 0.2 grade, the mining industry 0.4 grade, and the machine building industry 0.1 grade.

With the rise in the technical standard of workers and in the degree of cooperation among workers and technicians, good results were achieved in carrying out technical reform and in applying new ideas to production.

In 1962 a total of more than 41,000 inventions and rationalization plans were introduced in the industrial sector. Similarly, a total of 3,700 inventions and rationalization plans were introduced in the capital construction sector.

Labor productivity increased sharply because of the marked improvement in labor administration and the collective reform movement among workers. The 1962 labor productivity in the industrial sector was 104 percent of the 1961 level. Compared to 1961 levels of labor productivity in various branches of the industrial sector in 1962 were as follows: at enterprises under the control of the Ministry of Metal and Chemical Industries 103 percent, at enterprises under the control of the Ministry of Machine Industry 108 percent, at enterprises under the control of the Commission on the Light Industry 112 percent, and at enterprises under the control of the Ministry of Aquatic Products 107 percent.

Labor Protection:

The Cabinet Decision No 46 concerning the improvement of labor protection work adopted on 7 August 1962 and the Cabinet Decision 33 a series of important measures were taken to improve safeguards for the safety of workers.

At mineral and coal mines reinforced concrete materials were used to build permanent drifts, an increased number of machines were used in loading and unloading operations, and ventilation systems were installed. The system of exploding rocks within a mine with gases was also improved. In metal plants a number of measures to protect workers were taken including heat shields for workers. In chemical and light industry plants ventilation systems were markedly improved so as to protect workers from gases and dust. In the construction industry mechanization was widely introduced in transportation, drilling, and assembling prefabricated building materials. The use of machines also increased in irrigation projects.

The number of labor protection devices installed in 1962 was 123 percent as large as that for 1961. A total of 24,890 ventilators, noise limiters, light control devices, and anti freeze devices were introduced in 1962.

Also, a total of 17,500 public bathrooms, women's sanitary rooms, nurseries, and other public health and sanitary facilities were established in 1962.

Special efforts were made by the State protect women at work. Women's sanitary rooms at each workshop, nurseries, and kindergardens were refurnished and expanded and benefits and services for women were vastly improved so that housewives could work without worrying about their family chores. The State authorized 77 days for maternity care and recuperation for women a year. In 1962, a total of 89,238 women received this benefit.

Workers and clerical workers received their regular holidays. In addition a total of 75,514 workers and clerical workers received supplementary holidays.

In 1962 a total of 440,000 workers, or an increase of 45,000 workers over 1961, stayed at recuperation centers at State expenses.

Workers received free of charge some 40 labor protection devices, work tools, edible oils, meat, fishery products, liver oil, sugar, fruits, and milk in 1962. The amount of benefits received by workers from the State in 1962 is estimated at 55 million Won.

MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Thanks to the brilliant achievements in all sectors of the national economy including the conquest of the "Six Heights" of the production goals for 1962, the economic and cultural standards of the people rose sharply, and the prospect of a great transformation in the living conditions of the people in the coming two to three years became bright.

The 1962 national income was 1.1 times as large as that for 1961. Under the Party policy calling for an increase in the amount of funds for consumption by the people while maintaining a steady pace of increasing capital accumulation, three quarters of the national income in 1962 was devoted to consumption by the people.

The average wage of workers and clerical workers in 1962 was 101 percent of the 1961 level. The number of the employed increased in all sectors of the national economy and housewives in household work teams increased their earnings. As a result the cash income of workers increased by 3 percent in 1962 over 1961.

Growth in Average Wage

1946	1960	1962
100	386	400
	100	104

The purchasing power of workers increased 1962 not only because of the increase in their wages but also because of a decline in the prices of major consumer goods including sugar, fruits, and bicycles.

Since the agricultural sector succeeded in producing 5 million tons of grains in spite of many adverse natural conditions the cash income of farmers also increased. In 1962 agricultural tax in kind for 469 agricultural cooperatives in mountain areas was cancelled under a government policy to insure a balanced growth of income for all farmers. The income of farmers in mountain areas increased by combining farming with animal husbandry, a pattern set by Changsong-kun and Sakju-kun. Thus, the living standard of farmers in our country reached the level of middle class farmer in the past.

Keeping pace with the increase in the income of farmers and workers and the growth in the production of consumer goods, the volume of commodity circulation in 1962 was 113 percent of the 1961 level. In 1962 large quantities of textile products, ready made clothings, underwears, carrying cases, watches, clocks, radio sets, sewing machines, edible oils, fishery products, meats, eggs, and bean cake were distributed.

The housing situation for workers improved markedly in 1962 because of the plan to build housing for 200,000 households. Workers and clerical workers in cities received housing with a total floor space of 3,110,000 square meters, while farmers received housing with a total floor space of 3,020,000 square meters. The age long dream of farmers in our country to live in a tile roofed house instead of thatched roof house is being realized.

The State appropriated a large amount of funds for social and cultural purposes. The amount of funds appropriated for social and cultural activities in 1962 was 23.3 percent larger than that for 1961. The amount of funds allocated for educational and cultural activities in 1962 was 129.5 percent of the 1961 level, and the funds allocated to public health projects in 1962 was 121.5 percent of the 1961 level.

Growth in State Appropriation
for Cultural and Social Welfare Purposes

1953	1956	1960	1962
100	217	862	1.1 times
	100	397	504
		100	127

In 1962 many new schools were built, and preparations were made for introducing compulsory technical education system. In our country, students numbering one quarter of the entire population of our country receive free education. College students receive monthly stipends from the State. Thanks to a state subsidy amounting to 32 million Won, students purchased school uniforms and winter overcoats at low prices in 1962.

In 1962 medical facilities were expanded, and many nurseries and kindergardens were established in the interests of mothers and children. At public health facilities set up in each ri and village throughout the nation workers and farmers received free medical care. Disabled persons, old people, and orphans lived peacefully under state protection. In 1962 95 theaters and motion picture theaters were established. In addition workers received benefits in terms of almost negligible prices of foodstuffs, housing, electricity, water, fuel, and transportation cost.

In 1962 the birth rate increased 15 percent over the 1961 level, while the death rate declined by 3 percent compared to 1961. The rate of population increase in 1962 was 3 times as large as that during the Japanese occupation, and the life expectancy of the people increased by 20 years.

EDUCATION

Following a decision of the Fourth Party Congress educational authorities in 1962 made efforts to bring education closer to production, and teach communist views of life to students as well as the latest achievements in the scientific and cultural fields.

Instructions by Comrade KIM Il-song concerning education and the Cabinet Decision No 59 concerning the improvement of general education adopted on 26 October 1962 marked important steps in the promotion of education in our country.

In his instructions issued on 3 May 1962 Comrade KIM Il-song urged educational authorities to relate teaching of the Party ideology to the revolutionary tradition of the Party and to work out methods of instruction appropriate to the ages, psychological conditions, and political awareness of pupils. Educational authorities sponsored many oratorical contests, essay contexts, debates on scientific topics, contests among designers, poetry readings, art exhibits, drama and moticture showing, and athletic contests. These activities took place on national, provincial, city, kun, and school levels. Also, visits to famous battle scenes, visits to historic sites, mountain climbing, outings, educational trips, and mass parades were organized for students.

At a meeting of economic and local Party leaders held in Changsong in August 1962 Comrade KIM Il-song pointed out that schools should play a pivotal role in carrying out technical and cultural reforms in rural areas. He said that education should be closely related to actual production and that students should be trained to become versatile socialist workers.

In order to carry out his instructions a nation wide campaign was launched to popularize the experiences gained at Changsong kun and the Yaksu Middle School. The leadership of kun people's councils on education was also strengthened. As results of taking these measures many schools attained the level of excellence achieved by the Yaksu Middle School. Physics, chemistry, and biology laboratories and wood and metal workshops were expanded.

Under the Cabinet Decision No 59 efforts were made to banish doctrinaire and superficial attitudes toward science and to relate the contents of instruction to the concrete conditions in our country. The level of instruction at schools was raised by taking the following steps: the establishment of educational method research associations and curriculum committees; an increase in observation and experiments, and the intellectual development programs.

Ties between school and families were strengthened and the support from cooperatives to schools increased. The Cabinet Decision 59 designated 1 October of each year as a Student Day. It is a holiday for students and various festivities make place on this day.

Preparations were made to start a nine year compulsory technical education system during the Seven-Year Plan period. Educational administrative authorities took steps to improve their supervision over schools.

In 1962 revisions of school text books continued. The revisions were being made in order to correlate the contents of text books to the changing conditions in our country. Accordingly, teaching guides for many text books were also revised.

The number of various types and levels of schools increased sharply in keeping with the successful completion of basic parts of the Seven Year Plan. The number of technical schools increased in a significant way. Under the Cabinet Decision No 20 on providing technical education for administrative staff of state organs, cooperatives, and enterprisses adopted on 2 March 1962 correspondence courses for administrative personnel wishing to acquire technical knowledge were organized.

According to the Cabinet Decision No 83 the school year for colleges, middle technical schools, and worker's schools starts on 1 July of each year. The school year for

other schools starts 1 April of each year beginning 1962.

The state appropriated a large amount of funds on education. In 1962, 675 schools and 507 nurseries were built with state funds. More than 3,000 class rooms were built in primary schools. Also, many class rooms were built in colleges. As of the end of 1962 a total of 2,638,000 students were studying at 8,957 schools including 97 colleges. A total of 32 million Won of state funds was used to purchase school uniforms and heavy overcoats for students. The Cabinet Decision 59 provided increased social benefits for teachers.

Primary and Secondary Education:

In 1962, 197 middle schools were newly created, and teachers for these schools were assigned.

Numbers of People's Schools and Middle Schools and Numbers of Students In These Schools

(At the end of April 1962)

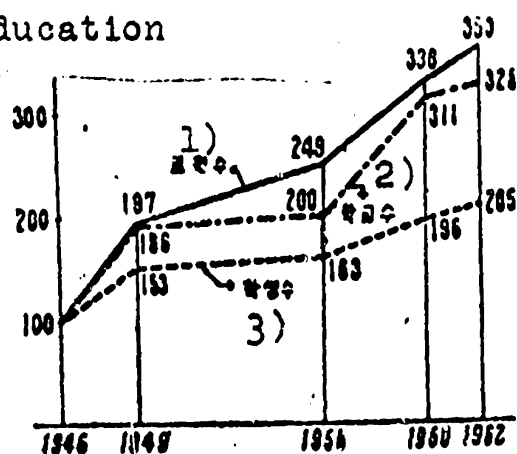
	Number of Schools	Number of Students
People's Schools	4,112	911,000
Middle Schools	3,036	938,000

In both primary and middle schools visual aid materials and various teaching materials were widely used. With the application of advanced teaching methods the level of instruction was raised sharply in these schools. The numbers of honor students and honor classes increased.

Progress In Education

(Growth Rate in %)

1. No of Teachers
2. No of Schools
3. No of Students



Following Comrade KIM Il-song's instruction issued on 3 May 1952 the number of hours devoted to the teaching of music, arts and athletics increased two times in people's schools and 1.5 times in middle schools. The number of teachers in these fields was also increased.

Extra curriculum activities suitable to the age needs and preferences of students were widely organized. Also, students were encouraged to develop interest in at least one musical instrument and in one athletic activity. Students acquired a broad knowledge about industry and agriculture in addition to the regular subjects of instruction, and a sense of loving labor was developed.

The seven year schools for the blind and deaf also offered general and technical education for the handicaped children.

Dormitories, dining halls, barbershops, bath rooms, laundry rooms, sewing maching rooms, and medical rooms in schools were expanded.

In 1962 care for children of pre-school age was also improved. In 1962 a total of 808 kindergardens were newly established in plants, enterprises, and farms, especially in view of the growing tendency on the part of women to take jobs. At the end of 1962 a total of 476,000 children were accomodated by 5,121 kindergardens.

Technical Education:

The State continued to make preparations to institute the nine year compulsory technical education system. In 1962 153 technical schools, 359 technical high schools, and various plant technical schools were established. Accordingly the number of regular and correspondence course students at various technical schools increased.

In 1962 four year physics and chemistry high schools were established in P'yongyang and Hamhung. Graduates of high schools are eligible for admission to these schools. In 1962, 650 students were admitted to these schools.

Keeping pace with the expansion of the educational system as a whole the number of students in technical schools increased sharply.

Numbers of Various Technical Schools
and Numbers of Students

(As of April 1962; and including regular
evening course, correspondence course,
and plant schools)

	Number of Schools	Number of Students
Technical Schools	1,008	400,000
Technical High Schools	459	87,000
Specialized Middle Schools	120	52,000

14,7000 students were graduated from specialized middle schools in 1962. Curriculum in each technical school was brought up to date in 1962. The number of courses on sciences was increased in technical schools; in technical high schools the number of courses on skills and practical training increased. In 1962 students of technical schools and technical high schools received much practical training.

Higher Education:

In 1962 the Ponkung Plant Engineering College and the P'yongyang Theater Arts College were established. These colleges are founded on the principle that work and study should be combined. Also, many correspondence courses were offered.

At the end of 1962, more than 209,000 students were studying at 97 institutions of higher education. Compared to 1961 the number of colleges increased by 5 and the number of college students by 27,000.

In order to train technical personnel as quickly

as possible and to combine study and work plant colleges were established. The plant college is a new form of educational institution providing workers to study while working at plants.

As of the end of 1962 more than 140,000 worker-students were studying at 37 plant colleges. Thus, major industrial plants in our country emerged not only as production centers but also educational centers.

Growth of Higher Education

	1956 - 1957	1960 - 1961	1961 - 1962	1962- 1963
No of Colleges (including 19 No of Plant Colleges)		75	92	97
No of Plant Colleges		24	37	37
No of College Students	22,000	97,000	182,000	209,000
No of College Students With Jobs	6,000	49,000	124,000	140,000

During the academic year 1962-1963 efforts were made to banish doctrinaire and superficial attitudes toward learning and to increase the ideological and scientific contents of instruction. By combining education and production, students of various levels acquired solid scientific and technical knowledge in their fields of specialization.

Worker-students introduced more than 1,700 inventions, innovation plans, and production rationalization plans in production thereby demonstrating the superiority of the educational system enabling students to study while working.

In 1962, a total of 9,746 students were graduated from higher educational institutions. Of these, 2,646 graduates were working students.

The number of science teachers was increased, and many scientific works were done by science teachers and students. A revolutionary achievement was made in the research work aimed at transmitting and expanding our cultural heritage.

College professors carried out researches on the new industrial management system and the agricultural guidance system. Results of these researches were incorporated in textbooks on political science and economics and other related subjects.

Teacher Education:

In anticipation of a need for a large number of teachers to carry out the projected nine year compulsory technical education system, training of teachers continued in 1962. Efforts were also made to improve the standards of teachers at technical schools.

11 teacher's colleges and 8 normal colleges established in 1961 continued to train teachers for schools ranging from kindergartens to technical high schools. In 1962 more than 47,000 students were studying at these colleges. The number of graduates from teacher training schools in 1962 was more than 10,000.

Normal colleges and teacher's colleges established 1 year course for training teachers for technical schools and four month course for training teachers of people's schools. Thousands of teachers were training under these programs.

A three month training session for teachers of arts in people's schools and middle schools was held twice, and short training sessions for teachers of technical schools were held on four occasions. Thus, the number of teachers at various levels of schools was increased and the quality of teachers was improved.

In order to bring the training of teachers up to date with the changing conditions in our country, the

Central Educational Staff School and provincial educational staff schools were merged with the P'yongyang Normal College and provincial normal colleges or teacher's colleges respectively.

Correspondence Course:

In 1962 various types of correspondence courses were expanded on a large scale. At the end of 1962, 50 colleges and 365 technical schools, technical high schools, and specialized middle schools offered correspondence courses enabling workers throughout the nation to study while working.

By the Cabinet Decision No 20 on providing technical education for managerial staff and technical staff of state, cooperative, enterprises, and organs adopted on 2 March 1962, 15 colleges and 138 technical high schools admitted 11,000 staff personnel to a special correspondence course for staff.

A four year correspondence course for staff workers was established at colleges, and a three year correspondence course for staff workers was established at technical high schools. These courses are called courses for current staff members. Depending on the areas where the staff members live correspondence courses alone or studies at plant colleges were available. Graduates of these courses receive titles as engineer, specialist, technician, or semi specialist depending on their trainings.

More than 133,000 persons were taking correspondence courses as of the end of 1962, and more than 13,000 persons graduated from these courses in 1962.

In 1962 the Bureau of Correspondence Education in the Ministry of Higher Education and the Bureau of Plant and Correspondence Education in the Ministry of General Education, both established in 1961, started to function fully 1962. Also, in each college a correspondence education department was established. The department is in charge of correspondence course students.

Study groups for correspondence course students were organized depending on the transportation facilities and geographical conditions of various localities.

Study materials for correspondence course students were distributed at low prices or without charge, and various ministries prepared study guides to help them. Twice a year students taking correspondence courses were required to attend specified schools. Teachers were dispatched to various localities to give lectures to correspondence course students.

Professors at the Hamhung Medical College produced portable teaching materials for those teachers who travel to give lectures to correspondence course students. This was a significant step in the development of the correspondence education.

Adult Education:

Worker's schools and worker's middle schools, opened on 1 December 1958, continued to expand in various enterprises, organs, and cooperative farms. A worker's school offers courses equivalent to the entire curriculum of a people's school in two years. A worker's high school offers, in three years, courses equivalent to the entire work of a middle school.

In order to carry out the Party policy calling for the intellectual standard of the adult population in our country to the standard of a middle school graduate during the Seven-Year Plan period, the adult education program was expanded in 1962.

At the end of 1962 there were more than 8,000 worker's schools, and more than 4,000 worker's middle schools. More than 896,000 workers were studying at these schools under 7,700 teachers. In 1962 more than 120,000 workers were graduated from worker's schools and worker's middle schools.

Under the Cabinet Decision No 18 concerning the improvement of adult education programs adopted on 17 March 1962 the Ministry of General Education took a number of measures to expand the scope of the adult education. Thus, in 1962 a new system of control over adult education programs was instituted and the material basis of worker's schools and worker's middle schools was strengthened.

Publication of Educational Books:

In 1962 various text books were compiled in the light of the rapidly changing conditions in our country. In 1961, the Ministry of Higher Education compiled 250 text books for use at colleges, and in 1962 an additional 666 titles were compiled. 2.2 million copies of 216 text books were printed in 1962. According to subjects, college text books compiled by the Ministry of Higher Education in 1962 break down as follows: social sciences 138 and natural science 216, and others in engineering.

In addition, 230 text books for college correspondence course students were compiled and published. Numerous text books were either revised or newly issued by the Ministry of General Education. Text books of various types compiled in our country contain descriptions of the vital conditions in our country and latest scientific ideas. The scientific and ideological contents of text books were increased.

Public Health

In 1962 the amount of state appropriations to the public health field increased 21.5 percent over 1961. With the increased state funds, hospitals, clinics, and medical facilities in plants and enterprises were expanded or newly established, and medical services to the people were vastly improved.

Bearing in mind the statement made by Comrade KIM Il-song at a meeting of public health enthusiasts held on 7 June 1961 that sincerity is the key to the public health work, workers in the public health field developed a sense of dedication to their work, the humanitarian spirit, and comradeship for patients. In 1962 the scope of medical services was expanded and the quality of medical care was improved. Medical organs of various levels offered expert care in all branches of the medical science.

Preventive medicine and epidemic control as well as medical care for expectant mothers and babies were improved. Numerous medical researches were also successfully conducted. The pharmaceutical industry and the medical equipment industry were rapidly expanded, hot springs and curative springs were developed, and recuperation centers were expanded. The mortality rate was reduced and the life expectancy of the people was increased.

Birth, Death, and Natural Population Growth Rate

	1944	1956	1961	1962
Birth Rate	31.3	31.0	36.7	41.1
Death Rate	20.8	17.6	11.5	10.8
Natural Population Growth Rate	10.5	13.4	25.2	30.3

Public Health Facilities:

In 1962 public health facilities were newly established and expanded, and facilities at hospitals, clinics, and medical rooms at industrial plants were improved. In 1962, 29 hospitals and 241 clinics were established. Compared to 1961 the number of hospitals increased by 31 and the number of mobile medical units by 138, and the number of hospital beds by 6,600 in 1962. The number of medical and public health units at the end of 1962 was 103.4 percent of the 1961 level, and the number of hospital beds was 118.9 percent of the 1961 level. The number of recuperation facilities under the control of the Ministry of Public Health at the end of 1962 was 225 percent as large as in 1961.

The beds at these recuperation centers in 1962 was 136.7 percent of the 1961 level.

Clinics being established in all villages in our country were expanded in 1962. The number of clinics at agricultural cooperatives in 1962 reached 101.6 percent of the 1961 level. Following an instruction by Comrade KIM Il-song to improve medical care for children, medical facilities for children had been expanded rapidly. Thus, the number of hospital beds for children in 1961 was 154.6 percent of the 1960 figure, and the number in 1962 was 222.9 percent of the 1960 figure.

Growth of Public Health Facilities

	(1953 = 100) 1956	1961	1962
Number of Hospital With Accomodation Facilities	95.1	146	156.8
Number of Hospital Beds	130.9	277.3	289.5
Mobile Medical Units	169.7	566.2	583.6
Number of "Cabinets" in Medical Units	167.0	512.5	558.1
Number of Public Nurseries	350.0	109 times	103.7 times
Accomodation Capacity of Nurseries	301.9	182 times	2,688 times
People's Drug Stores	427.5	12.2 times	775.9 times

Treatment, Preventive Medicine, and Care of Expectant Mothers and Babies:

In 1962 preparations for establishing physician's districts were continued. Medical services for the people were improved and the degree of medical specialization was raised.

The number of hospitalization cases in 1962 was 113 percent of the 1961 level; the number of hospital visits by outpatients increased from the average of 6.2 in 1960 to 8.4 in 1961, and 8.9 in 1962. Specialized sections on internal medicine, surgery, children's, and obstetrics were established. Some features of the oriental medicine were adopted.

At the end of 1962 the size of facilities for specialized sections was 125 percent as large as that for 1961. The number of hospital beds in special hospitals in 1962 was 121.4 percent of the 1961 level.

Medical specialists reached out to patients and provided medical care and treatment so that in 1961 [sic] along 2,857 persons were prevented from becoming blind, 4,829 from becoming deaf, and 4,495 from becoming disabled. Under a Party Policy efforts were made to develop the traditional oriental medicine. In 1962, a total of 825 oriental medical sections were established in various types of medical institutions. Oriental medicines were successfully introduced in treating high blood pressure, stomach and hookworm disease, lymphadenitis, bone joint tuberculosis, optic nerve disease, and white blood vessel disease.

With the increase in the number of women taking jobs care for women and babies was improved. In 1962 all expectant mothers were asked to register their names, and maternal care as well as after child birth care were provided. The number of child delivery cares provided by the state operated medical facilities in 1961 was 114 percent of the 1960 level, and the the number in 1962 was 109.9 percent of the 1961 level.

Pregnant workers and clerical workers receive a 77 day leave for child birth. The number of women workers who took advantage of this benefit totaled 89,238 in 1962. At the end of 1962 the number of public nurseries reached 6,638. Public nurseries in cities and industrial plants had nursery accomodation capacity for 220,933. Public nurseries in rural areas had a nursery accomodation capacity for 361,031. A large number of child care nurses were also trained. Following an instruction given by Comrade KIM Il-song at the Choyang Cooperative Farm in Hamgyongnamdo on 5 August 1962 child care nurses were drawn from graduates of people's schools or middle schools.

By the order of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on 28 September 1962 the title of meritorious child care nurse was conferred on child care nurses who provided distinguished services.

Hygienic and Epidemic Prevention Works:

Public health programs were continued in 1962 with the view to preventing the outbreak and spread of diseases. National campaigns to improve working and living conditions were launched. By Cabinet Decision No 58 of 15 October 1962 jurisdiction over public health programs was transferred from the Committee on Sanitation Guidance to the Ministry of Public Health. The Committee was dissolved. By the end of 1962 the number of sanitation model kun reached 48. as a result of a national campaign.

In 1962 efforts were made to train hygienic workers at the ratio of one hygienic worker per 20 persons in our country. Hygienic and epidemic prevention workers carried on their struggle to prevent the outbreak of epidemics, particularly epidemics attacking children. They worked hard to wipe out epidemics inherited from the obsolete society. Good results were achieved in preventing the outbreak of smallpox.

The number of children who received B.C.G anti-tuberculosis inoculation reached 1,000,000 in 1961 and 1,300,000 in 1962. Those who need to get the inoculation were registered. The rate of outbreak of epidemics including intestinal epidemics declined sharply.

Social Security Program and Sanatorium

In 1962 the state appropriated a total of 75 million Won on social welfare programs and social insurance programs. In order to provide adequate care for patients eligible benefits under the social security program, each kun was encouraged to establish at least one sanatorium. At the end of 1962 the number of sanatoriums in our country reached 653.

Patients covered by the social security program receive medical treatments at sanatorium or hospitals in their localities. We established also many recuperation and recreation centers for workers. Camping facilities

are also available for workers. There are also sanatoriums controlled directly by the Ministry of Public Health and many homes for the aged.

In 1962 many researches on hot springs and curative springs were conducted in order to use them to promote public health. The Soktang Hot Spring, noted for its water temperature and mineral contents, was extensively developed. A Soktang Hot Spring Sanatorium with more than 150 beds was established. Also, the Yonggang Sanatorium with 150 beds, the Songhong Sanatorium and Onsupyong Sanatorium were opened. By the Cabinet Ratification No 536 adopted on 13 July 1962 sanatoriums at Okhosong, Sambang, Kalsan, and Changsong were transferred to the Ministry of Public Health. As a result, the accomodation capacity of 11 sanatoriums increased in 1962 by 2,600 beds.

Training of Public Health Workers:

In view of the long range policy calling for the assignment of a fixed number of medical doctors to a designated area, the training of public health workers was accelerated in 1962. In 1960 colleges and specialized schools turned out more than 1,000 public health workers. In 1962 medical colleges alone graduated 1,298 medical doctors.

The number of medical doctors in 1962 was 129.5 percent of that for 1961, and the number of junior (Chungdung) public health workers in 1962 was 104.7 percent as large as that for 1961. The total number of medical doctors and junior public health workers at the end of 1962 was 15,874.

At the end of 1962 following numbers of students were receiving medical and public health education: 17,025 at medical colleges, 3,820 at medical high schools (Kodung Ihak Hakgyo), and 22,296 at medical schools (Ihak Hakgyo). Training centers for junior public health workers were expanded. Training of medical doctors who teach at these training centers also improved.

Production and Distribution of Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Equipment:

In 1962, the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Equipment was established in the Ministry of

Public Health. The combined total of pharmaceutical products and medical equipment produced in 1962 was 107.6 percent of the 1961 level. The amount of pharmaceutical products produced in 1962 was 102 percent of the 1961 level, while the amount of medical equipment produced in 1962 was 142 percent of the 1961 level. The number of pharmaceutical products produced in 1962 was 110 percent of the 1961 level, and the variety of medical equipment produced in 1962 was 133 percent of the 1961 level. In 1962 a penicillin plant went into operation and met the domestic needs.

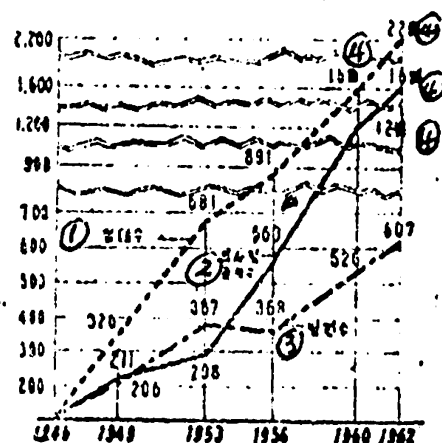
The area of lands growing medicinal herbs under the control of the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Equipment in 1962 was 2.8 percent as large as that in 1960. Compared to 1961, the variety of medical herbs cultivated increased 2.8 times, the amount of medicinal herbs produced increased 10 percent, and the variety of pharmaceutical products increased by 1.8 times.

In addition to the Bureau, various plants under the control of the Commission on Light Industry and the Commission on Heavy Industry produced various machines needed for producing pharmaceutical products. In various plants under the control of provincial government and local authorities also produced many pharmaceutical products and medical equipment.

The quality of pharmaceutical products and medical equipment was drastically improved. Thus, large quantities of high quality anti-biotics and durable medical equipment were manufactured.

We established a material and technical foundation for meeting our basic needs for pharmaceutical products and medical equipment and for meeting our entire needs for these products in the near future.

Improvement in Medical Care



1. No of hospital beds
2. No of medical and veterinary doctors
3. No of hospitals
4. Times

STATISTICS ON KOREAN

GEOGRAPHY

MOUNTAINS, ISLANDS, RIVERS, LAKES IN KOREA

Major Mountains

Name	Height (in m)	Location
Baktusan	2,744	Samjiyon-kun, Yanggang-do
Pukpotaesan	2,289	Samjiyon-kun, Bochon, and Baekam-kun, Yanggang-do
Nampotaesan	2,435	Samjiyon, Bochon-kun, Yanggang-do
Baeksabong	2,099	Unbong, and Baekam-kun, Yanggang-do
Turyusan	2,309	Baekam, Yanggang-do; Kwangchon-kun, Hamgyong-namdo
Tuunbong	2,467	Buchon, and Pungso-kun, Yanggang-do
Chailbong	2,506	"
Puksubaeksan	2,522	Pungso-kun, Yanggang-do
Songjinsan	1,146	Kyonghung, and Unggi-kun, Hamgyong-pukto
Tongchongsan	2,201	Yonsa, and Kyongsong-kun, Hamgyong-pukto
Kwanmobong	2,541	"
Kwesangbong	2,332	Orang, Hamgyong-pukto, and Baekam-kun, Yanggang-do
Kwesanbong	2,277	Yonsa, Kyongsong, and Orang-kun, Hamgyong-pukto
Kwaesangbong	2,139	Orang, Hamgyong-pukto, and Baekam-kun, Yanggang-do
Mantapsan	2,205	Orang, and Kilju-kun, Hamgyong-pukto
Hakmusan	1,542	Kilju-kun, Hamgyong-pukto
Chilbosan	663	Myongchon-kun, Hamgyong-pukto
Komdoksan	2,150	Kwangchon, and Hochon-kun, Hamgyong-namdo
Taedoksan	1,447	Hochon, and Doksong-kun, Hamgyong-namdo
Sasusan	1,747	Taehung, Yodok, and Chongpyong-kun, Hamgyong-namdo
Modobong	1,833	Taehong, and Yodok-kun, Hamgyong-namdo
Yowhasan	2,355	Nanglim, Chagang-do; Buchon, Yanggang-do; Changjin kun, Hamgyong-namdo

		(Continued)
Nanglimsan	2,184	Yonglim, Chagang-do; Taehung, Hamgyong-namdo; Changjin-kun, Hamgyong-namdo
Sobaeksan	2,014	Tongsin, Chagang-do; Taehung, Hamgyong-namdo; Yongwon-kun, Pryongan-namdo
Sangtusan	1,284	Chunggang, Chagang-do; Chasong, Chagang-do; Huchang-kun, Yanggang-do
Hoesaekbong	2,185	Nanglim, Chagang-do; Huchang, and Sinpa-kun, Yanggang-do
Wagalbong	2,262	Songkan, Yonglim, and Nanglim-kun, Chagang-do
Yondoksan	1,730	Wiwon, Songkan, and Chonchon-kun, Chagang-do
Baekamsan	1,823	Wiwon and Chonchon-kun, Chagang-do
Pinandoksan	1,316	Songwon-kun, Chagang-do
Myohyangsan	1,909	Hichon, Chagang-do; Hyangsan, Pyongan-pukto; Nyonwon-kun, Pyongan-namdo
Wolkisan	1,260	Chasong, Hwapyong, and Chagang-kun, Chagang-do
Biraebong	1,470	Byokdong, and Changsong-kun, Pyongan-pukto
Chonmasan	1,169	Chonma, and Taekwan-kun, Pyongan-pukto
Changansan	1,248	Dokchon, and Pukchang-kun, Pyongan-namdo
Chamosan	559	Sunchon, and Sunan-kun, Pyongan-namdo
Pukdaebong	1,327	Sinyang-kun, Pyongan-namdo
Kuwolsan	954	Unyul and Anak-kun, Hwanghae-namdo
Moksan	656	Unyul, and Songwha-kun, Hwanghae-namdo
Bultasan	608	Changyon, and Taetan-kun, Hwanghae-namdo
Sudaesan	432	Ongjin-kun, Hwanghae-namdo
Suyangsan	945	Sinwon, Byoksong, and Chongdan-kun, Hwanghae-namdo
Changsusan	747	Sinwon, and Jaeryong-kun, Hwanghae-namdo
Onhinsan	1,120	Yonsan, and Suan-kun, Hwanghae-pukto
Manyonsan	901	Sinpyong, and Koksan-kun, Hwanghae-pukto
Chabisan	691	Yontan, and Bongsan-kun, Hwanghae-pukto
Chongbangsan	480	Hwangju, Yontan, Bongsan-kun, Hwanghae-pukto
Myolaksan	816	Insan, and Pyongsan-kun, Hwanghae-pukto
Songaksan	488	Kaepung-kun, Kaesong City
Turyusan	1,324	Chonnae, Bopdong, Kwangwon-do, and Yangdok-kun, Pyongan-namdo

Yongamsan	1,123	Pangyo, Sepo-kun, Kangwon-do
Hwnagyongsan	1,268	Anbyon, and Tongchon-kun, Kangwon-do
Kumgangsán	1,638	Kumgang, and Kosong-kun, Kangwon-do
Wolbisan	459	Kosong-kun, Kangwon-do
Suribong	642	Kimwha-kun, Kangwon-do
1211 Hiss	1,211	Kumgang-kun, Kangwon-do
854 Hill	854	Kosong, and Kumgang-kun, Kangwon-do
351 Hill	351	Kosong-kun, Kangwon-do
Solaksan	1,708	Inje, Yangyang-kun, Kangwon-do
Odaesan	1,563	Hongchon, Yangyang, and Pyongchang-kun, Kangwon-do
Kebangsán	1,577	Hongchon, Pyongchang-kun, Kangwon-do
Taebaeksán	1,561	Samchok, Kangwon-do, Bongwha-kun, Kyongsang-pukto
Pukhansan	831	Koyang-kun, Kyonggi-do
Unaksan	936	Pochon and Kapyong-kun, Kyonggi-do
Kwanaksan	629	Sihung-kun, Kyonggi-do
Keryongsan	828	Kongju, and Nonsan-kun, Chungchong-namdo
Songnisán	1,057	Poun, Chungchong-pukto, and Sangchu-kun, Kyongsang-pukto
Unjangan	1,126	Wanju, and Chinan-kun, Cholla-pukto
Moaksan	794	Wanju, Kimje-kun, Cholla-pukto
Hallasan	1,950	Cheju Island, Cholla-namdo
Ilwonsan	1,219	Yongyang-kun, Kyongsang-pukto
Bohyonsan	1,124	Chongsong, and Yongchon-kun, Kyongsang-pukto
Palkongsan	1,192	Kunwi, Yongchon, and Dalsong-kun, Kyongsang-pukto
Kayasan	1,430	Songju, Kyongsang-pukto, Hapchon-kun, Kyongsang-namdo
Songinbong	984	Ulnung Island, Kyongsang-pukto
Dokyusan	1,508	Kochang, Hamyang, Kyongsang-namdo, Changsu and Muju-kun, Cholla-pukto
Chirisan	1,915	Hamyang and Sanchong-kun, Kyongsang-namdo
Musanryong	606	Hoeryong and Buryong-kun, Hamgyong-pukto
Chayuryong	914	Buryong and Musan-kun, Hamgyong-pukto
Macholryong	736	Kimchaek, Hamgyong-pukto, and Kwangchon-kun, Hamgyong-namdo
Huchiryong	1,335	Doksong, Hamgyong-namdo, and Pungsan-kun, Yanggang-do
Bucholryong	1,445	Sinhung, Hamgyong-namdo, Bujon-kun, Yanggang-do
Ahobiryong	645	Yangdok, Pyongan-namdo, Bopdong-kun, Kangwon-do

(Continued)

Chikyongryong	655	Yangdok, Pyongan-namdo, Sinpyong-kun, Hwanghae-pukto
Masikryong	788	Munchon, Bopdong-kun, Kangwon-do
Cholryong	685	Kosan, Hoeyang-kun, Kangwon-do
Chujiryong	645	Tongchon, Kungang-kun, Kangwon-do
Onjongryong	858	Kumgang, Kosong-kun, Kangwon-do
Chukaryong	500	Sepo-kun, Kangwon-do
Daekwanryong	866	Kangyong, and Pyongchan-kun, Kangwon-do
Charyong	223	Yesan, and Kongju-kun, Chungchong-namdo
Jukryong	689	Tanyang, Chungchong-pukto; Yongju-kun, Kyongsang-pukto
Iwharyong (Mungyong Hill)	548	Koesan, Chungchong-pukto; Mungyong-kun, Kyongsang-pukto
Chupungryong	200	Yongdong, Chungchong-pukto, Kimchon-kun, Kyongsang-pukto
Yuksipryong	734	Changsu, Cholla-pukto, Hamyang-kun, Cholla-namdo
Roryong	265	Chongup, Cholla-pukto, Changsong-kun, Cholla-namdo

Major Islands

Name	Area (km ²)	Shore Line (km)	Peak Elevation (m)	Location
Chejudo	1,857.1	253.0	950	Chejudo, Cholla-namdo
Kojedo	376.2	281.5	555	Tongyong-kun, Kyongsang-namdo
Chindo	333.4	275.5	485	Chindo-kun, Cholla-namdo
Namhaedo	297.6	172.5	786	Namhae-kun, Kyongsang-namdo
Kangwhado	290.1	99.0	468	Kangwha-kun, Kyonggi-do
Anmindo	86.5	232.5	107	Sosan-kun, Chungchong-namdo
Ulnungdo	72.4	42.0	984	Ulnungdo, Kyongsang-pukto
Tolsando	69.5	77.8	465	Yosu-kun, Chollla-namdo

(Continued)

Kokumdo	62.7	53.5	592	Kohung-kun, Cholla-namdo
Wando	62.5	33.5	644	Wando-kun, "
Kumodo	58.8	36.5	382	Yosu-kun, "
Changsondo	54.1	66.0	468	Namhae-kun, Kyongsang-namdo
Sinmido	52.7	85.0	533	Sonchon-kun, Pyongan-pukto
Chaundo	50.1	58.5	364	Muan-kun, Cholla-namdo
Baekryongdo	46.9	60.0	184	Ongjin-kun, Hwanghae-namdo
Tochodo	45.0	45.5	218	Muan-kun, Cholla-namdo
Kyodongdo	44.4	38.5	260	Kangwha-kun, Kyonggi-do
Aphaedo	40.1	111.5	228	Muan-kun, Cholla-namdo
Kukumdo	40.1	54.5	246	Wando-kun, Cholla-namdo
Mirukdo	39.1	65.0	46	Tongyong-kun, Kyongsang-namdo
Bikumdo	38.9	51.0	255	Muan-kun, Cholla-namdo
Antaedo	37.3	43.0	356	"
Sokmodo	36.6	36.5	327	Kangwha-kun, Kyonggi-do
Bokildo	34.6	42.5	430	Wando-kun, Cholla-namdo
Chido	34.5	55.5	196	Muan-kun, Cholla-namdo
Chongsando	34.3	38.5	352	Wando-kun, "
Yongjongdo	33.8	40.1	256	Buchon-kun, Kyonggi-do
Chodo	31.3	47.5	352	Songwha-kun, Hwanghae-namdo
Sinkido	30.5	46.5	225	Wando-kun, Cholla-namdo
Daebudo	29.2	58.0	168	Buchon-kun, Kyonggi-do
Watarodo	27.9	46.0	395	Kohung-kun, Cholla-namdo
Sunwido	26.4	42.5	173	Kangryong-kun, Hwanghae-namdo
Choyakdo	25.9	50.0	389	Wando-kun, Cholla-namdo
Taehuksando	25.2	42.8	378	Muan-kun, "
Yonghodo	24.5	31.0	151	Buchon-kun, Kyonggi-do
Nowhodo	24.4	46.5	170	Wando-kun, Cholla-namdo
Soando	24.2	44.5	364	"
Kadokdo	21.8	36.0	459	Changwon-kun, Kyonggi-do

(Continued)

Naetarodo	21.5	43.5	268	Kohung-kun, Cholla-namdo
Pyongildo	20.9	56.5	235	Wando-kun, "
Haido	20.5	35.0	110	Muan-kun, "
Kado	19.2	35.0	345	Cholsan-kun, Pyongan-pukto
Mayangdo	7.1	16.5	179	Sinposi, Hamgyong-namdo
Tado	6.9	13.5	303	Cholsan-kun, Pyongan-pukto
Sindo	6.5	15.0	92	Yongchon-kun, "
Aedo	1.3	6.5	73	Chongju-kun, "

[In the following table abbreviations for provincial names will be used thus:

Yanggang-do: Y	Chagang-do: C
Pyongan-pukto: P-P	Hwanghae-pukto: Hw-P
Pyongan-namdo: P-N	Hwanghae-namdo: Hw-N
Kangwon-do: K	Hamgyong-pukto: H-P
	Hamgyong-namdo: H-N

Kyonggi-do: Ky	Kyongsang-pukto: Ks-P
Chungchong-namdo: C-N	Kyongsang-namdo: Ks-N
Chungchong-pukto: C-P	
Cholla-namdo: Ch-N	
Cholla-pukto: Ch-P	

Major Rivers

(Continued)

Taeryong	150.1	3,634.6	Chonmasan, Chonma-k, P-P	Bakchon, and Unjon-k, P-P
Kuryong	119.3	1,397.6	Wonunnaeryong, Unsan-k, P-P	Nyonabyon-k, P-P
Somjin	212.3	4,896.5	Ipkoksan, Chinan-k, Ch-P	Hadong, Ks-N; Kwangyang, Ch-N
Yesong	174.3	4,048.9	Daekaksan, Koksan-k, Hw-P	Kaepung, Hw-P; Baechon, Hw-N
Tanchon				
Namdaechon	161.3	2,404.8	Hwadongryong, Kapsan-k, Y.	Tanchon, H-N
Yonghong	134.8	3,396.7	Kirinryong, H-N	Inhong, Yonghong-k, H-N
Pukdaechon	117.6	1,372.7	Tuyusan, Kwangchon-k, H-N	Kwangchon-k, H-N
Yongsan	115.8	2,798.2	Yulchi, Tamyang-k, Ch-N	Muan, Raju-k, Ch-N
Oyang	103.4	1,897.9	Kwesanbong, Korang, H-P	Orang-k, H-P
Songchon	98.6	2,338.4	Kumpaeryong, Sinhong-k, H-N	Hamhung, Yongsong, H-N
Mangyong	98.5	1,601.7	Wondonsan, Wanju-k, Ch-P	Okku, Kimje-k, Ch-P
Kilju				
Namdaechon	98.5	1,370.5	Solryongbong, Baekam-k, Y.	Hwadae, Kimchaek-k, H-P
Kumjin	90.8	914.7	Hwangbong, Hongseang-k, H-N	Sinsang-k, H-N
Anbyon	82.0	1,162.4	Baekbong, Sepo-k, K.	Anbyon-k, K.
Namdaechon				
Nankang	77.3	690.8	Hyangrobong, Kosong-k, K.	Kosong-k, K.
Ansong	76.3	1,722.0	Kuksabong, Ansong-k, Ky.	Pyongtaek, Ky; Asan, C-N
Susong	67.4	888.4	Chayubong, Chongjin, Puryong, N-P	Chongjin, Sunam, H-N
Changyon				
Namdaechon	67.2	793.2	Chayuryong, Samchon-k, H-N	Changyon, Yongyon, Hw-N
Pukchong				
Namdaechon	66.5	2,055.7	Tongpalryong, Doksong-k, H-N	Sinchang, H-N
Hyongsan	62.2	1,166.8	Tusoryong, Ulsan-k, Ks-N	Yongil-k, Ks-P
Pipgyo	61.0	1,619.2	Ososan, Hongsong-k, C-N	Asan, Tangjin-k, Ch-N
Kangnung				
Namdaechon	51.3	265.2	Kyongtangryong, Kangnung-K	Kangnung-k, K.

[See the preceeding page for abbreviations]

Major Rivers

Name	Length (km)	Basin Area (km ²)	Origin	Lower Reachers
Yalu	790.4	32,063.7 62,638.7	Baektusan, Samjiyon-k, Y. (including China)	Yongchon-k, P-P
Hochon	210.7	4,948.6	Myongdangbong, Pungsan-k, Y.	Hesan, Y.
Changjin	261.1	6,976.8	Somadaeryong, Changhin-k, H-N.	Sinpa-k, Y.
Chasong	105.0	1,625.5	Kanungryong, Hwapyong-k, C.	Chasong-k, C.
Dokno	238.5	5,207.1	Ungosusan, Yonglim-k, C.	Wiwon-k, C.
Chungman	137.9	2,378.0	Kwangdaebong, Songwon-k, C.	Usi-k, C.
Samgyo	129.0	1,400.0	Chonmasan, Chonma-k, P-P	Yongchon, Kwangso-k, P-P
Naktong	525.2	23,859.8	Hambaeksan, Samchok-k, K.	Kimhae, Pusan, Ks-N
Nam	186.3	3,492.5	Dokyusan-Hamyang, Ks-N	Wiryong, Hamyang, Ks-N
Hwang	111.0	1,332.8	Chigyongryong, Kochang-k, Ks-N	Hapchon-k, Ks-N
Kumho	116.0	2,110.0	Kuansan, Yongil-k, Ks-P	Talsong-k, Ks-P
Tuman	520.5	10,512.9 41,242.9	Baektusan, Samjiyon-k, Y. (Including China and the Soviet Union)	Unki-k, H-P
Sodosu	164.1		Hakchangmok, Baekan-k, Y.	Yonsa, Musan-k, H-P
Han	481.7	34,473.2	Daedoksan, Samchok-k, K.	Kaepung, Hw-P; Kimpo, Ky
Imjin	254.0	8,117.5	Turyusan, Chongnae-k, K.	Panmun, Hw-P; Paju, Ky.
Pukhan	317.0	10,834.8	Mokporyong, Kungang-k, K.	Yangju, Yangpyong, Ky.
Daedong	431.1	20,135.5	Rangnimsan, Daehung-k, H-N.	Onchon, P-N; Unyul, Hw-N.
Nam	193.2	3,954.7	Kocharyong, Yangdok, P-N	Sadong, Sungho, P'yongyang.
Biryu	150.5	2,013.1	Changporyong, Sinyang-k, P-N	Songchon-k, P-N.
Chaeryong	129.2	3,670.9	Sinch'op, Chinam-san Hw-N	Unchon Hw-N -- Hwangju Hw-P
Kum	401.6	9,885.8	Satubong, Changsu-k, Ch-P.	Sochon, C-N; Okku, Ch-P.
Chongchon	212.8	9,778.4	Sokripsan, Dongsin-k, P-P	Unjon, P-P; Mundok, P-N
Jaeryu	129.2	3,670.9	Chinam-san, Sinchon-k, Hw-N	Unchon, H-N, Hwangju, Hw-P.

Major Lakes in North Korea

* natural lakes; others
are man made lakes
r reservoir

Name	Area (km ²)	Location
*Chonji	7.81	Samjiyon-k, Y.
Yondupyong r.	17.00	Pungso-up, Y.
Hwangsuwon	17.00	Hwangsuwon-ri, Pungsan-k, Y.
Naejungri	7.50	Naejung-ri, Pungsan-k, Y.
Sachopyong	2.54	Yipo-ri, Pungsan-k, Y.
Pujonho	22.47	Handae-ri, Pujon-k, Y.
*Sobonpo		Kulpo-ri, Unki-gun, H-P
*Manpo	6.96	"
*Chokji	1.61	Chokji-ri, "
*Changyonho	7.48	Yongpyong-ri, Orang-k, H-P
*Mugeho	1.64	Muge-ri, "
Mayangdong r.	3.88	Mayang Worker's District, Musan-k, "
Changjinho	54.16	Kaljon-ri, Changhin-k, H-N
*Taeyonho (Kun Bonge)	2.96	Kumho-ri, Sinchang-k, "
*Hyonkumyonho (Hyonkunbonge)	2.03	Kangho-ri, Sinchang-k, "
*Yongho (Yongyon)	1.20	Homanpo-ri, Sinchang-k, "
*Kwangpo	13.39	Dongho-ri, Chongpyong-k, "
*Hapo	4.42	Toktumo-ri, Inhong-k, "
*Boppo	1.24	Bompo-ri, Inhong-k, "
Kagok r.	1.00	Sindok-ri, Hongsang-k, "
Baeamigol r.	1.15	Donghong-ri, Sinhong-k, "
Bohyon r.	1.03	Bhyon-ri, Hongwon-k, "
Tokrokang r.	30.00	Oyu-ri, Manpo-k, C.

Major Lakes In North Korea

(Continued)

Taeha r.	3.56	Taeha-ri, Chonma-k, P-P
Kangyong r.	1.50	Bumin-ri, Kangyong-k, Hw-N.
Kuam r.	12.70	Hongsan-ri, Yonan-k, Hw-N
No 1 r.	24.22	Yongsan-ri, Chongdan-k, Hw-N
No 2 r.	9.36	Chongwha-ri, Yonan-k, "
Yei r.	4.48	Obong-ri, Baecheon-k, "
Sohong r.	18.62	Kusan-ri, Bongsan-k, Hw-P
Okchon r.	1.58	Moksong-ri, Kaepung-k, "
Kusong r. (Pungsan)	1.48	Jungbang-ri, Kusong-k, P-P
Doksang	1.05	Yeha-ri, Taechon-k, "
Unjon r.	2.12	Chongjong-ri, Unjon-k, "
Yonpung r.	15.95	Unhong-ri, Anju-k, P-N
Sunnam r. (Jaejon)	1.89	Yongwha-ri, Anju-k, P-N
Konyong r.	7.00	Yongi-ri, Sunan-k, "
Jamo r.	2.18	Yongji-ri, Sunchon-k, "
Pungsong r. (Pukjoap)	11.28	Iap-ri, Jungsan-k, "
Dokja	2.89	Songchol-ri, Jungsan-k, "
Jayong r.	2.34	Songsam-ri, Jungsan-k, "
Kangso r. (Myonghak)	1.70	Haksong-ri, Kangso-k, "
Taesong r.	9.13	Taesong-ri, Kangso-k, "
Wonchon r.	2.04	Namsan-ri, Unchon-k, Hw-N
Anso r. (Unbong)	2.30	Chongdong-ri, Unchon-k, "
Kuwolsan r.	3.87	Wolji-ri, Anak-k, "
Sowol r.	1.14	Sowol-ri, Sinchon-k, "
Sinchon r. (Bukwu)	1.90	Bukwu-ri, Sinchon-k, "
Jesin r. (Myongsu)	4.13	Dongyong-ri, Sinchon-k, "
Changsu r. (Anyong)	12.08	Jakun-ri, Sinwon-k, "
Sangja r.	1.02	Sansu-ri, Changyon-k, "
Chiya r.	1.83	Wonpyong-ri, Byoksong-k, "

Major Lakes in North Korea

(Continued)

Sokdam r.	2.25	Sahyon-ri, Byoksong-k, Hw-N.
Sudong r. (Kadae)	1.99	Sudong-ri, Taetan-k, "
Undong r.	1.23	Chinhae-ri, Ongjin-k, "
* Dongjongho	4.97	Kunsan-ri, Tongchon-k, K.
*Chonapo	2.92	Hasu-ri, Tongchon-k, K.
*Kangdongpo	2.89	Kangdong-ri, Tongchon-k, K.
Nansong r.	1.04	Hasong-ri, Pyonggang-k, K.
Bongraeho	5.64	Oehak-ri, Cholwon-k, K.
Puchon r.	2.31	Pupyong-ri, Kosan-k, K.
Pudok r.	1.33	Kinak-ri, Hoeyang-k, K.
Kumgangsan r.	1.95	Daeam-ri, Hoeyang-k, K.

METEOROLOGICAL SURVEY

The meteorological conditions in our country in 1962 were characterised by the below the normal temperature during the summer and fall months, severe drought conditions, a long rainy season, and heavy rainfall during the rainy season.

The average temperature for the year was normal or slightly higher than normal, but the average temperature for the months other than January, February, May and December is below the normal, and the temperature during the winter was relatively high. The rainy spell was long and the amount of rainfall was large. The largest amount of rainfall was registered at 2,100 mm in the upper reaches of the Taedong River and the Chongchon River, and the smallest amount of rainfall was registered in the inland area of Hamgyong-pukto and the northern part of Chagang-do at 750 mm. The sunshine rate was low in the summer and was high in the winter and May.

In the Spring the temperature was low and the rainfall was small. Drought conditions persisted during the early and late spring. Between the middle of July and the early part of September rainfall was heavy, and a rainy spell lasted for nearly three months. During this period three typhoons hit our land. Temperature drops sharply with the onset of winter and the frost came earlier than usual.

The meteorological conditions in 1962 were extremely bad for farming. However, our farmers overcame difficulties.

Temperature:

The average temperature for 1962 was 11.4°C at the areas where highest temperature was registered. This temperature level is not much different from the normal level.

Temperature ranged from 6 to 12°C in the plain areas, while the average temperature for the year in the Baekmu Plateau with the elevation from the sea level of 1,100 m was below 0°C.

Highest temperatures registered ranged 30 to 38°C. Highest temperatures did not vary greatly in various areas. It is to be noted, however, that the highest temperature in the southern plain area was lower than that in the northern plateau area.

The highest temperature was registered in the northern inland area. Highest temperatures at key areas were as follows: Kangge 38.0°C, Manpo 37.0°C, Hoeryong 37.6°C, and Pyongyang 33.9°C.

Lowest temperature ranged -10 to -37°C. There were wide local variations in lowest temperature. Lowest temperatures at key areas were as follows: Potae in the inland mountain area in Yanggang-do -37.2°C, Chunggang -35.0°C, and Kosong in Kangwon-do -9.6°C.

Temperature levels in four seasons were as follows:

Winter: The temperature level was relatively high. The average temperature for January was 1 to 2°C higher than the normal. Compared to the normal temperature levels Pyongyang was plus 1.6°C, Chongjin plus 2.3°C, and Hesan plus 1.3°C.

Spring: The average temperature was 0.5°C lower than the normal in the western coast, 0.2 to 0.8°C lower in the eastern coast, and nearly equal to normal in the northern inland area. In March and April the average temperature was 0.5 to 1.0°C lower than normal, but in May it was 0.3 to 1.0°C higher than normal.

Summer: The average temperature was 0.2 to 0.5°C lower in the eastern coast, and 0.2 to 0.4°C higher in the inland area. The temperature was lower than normal in June and August because of heavy rainfall. In July, the average temperature was higher than normal on the western coast and lower on the eastern coast.

Fall: Because of the rainy spell which lasted until the end of September the temperature level dropped sharply. The average temperature in October and November

was 0.7 to 1.5°C lower than normal in all parts of the nation. However, the temperature was unusually high in December.

Variations of Average Temperatures
in Winter from Normal

	September	October	November	December
P'yongyang	-0.2	-1.1	-0.7	plus2.4
Haeju	-0.5	-0.7	-1.1	plus1.5
Chongjin	-0.3	-0.4	-1.1	plus1.0
Kangge	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	plus1.5

The cumulative temperature for crops was lower than normal in 1962. The highest cumulative temperature was 3,500°C in certain areas. The number of days with above 10°C average was 90 percent of the normal. The lowest cumulative temperature was registered in the high plateau area with the elevation from sea level of 1,500m. On the eastern coast the cumulative temperature was lower than usual by 300 to 400°C.

The season with the average daily temperature of above 10°C started in April where the warm season set in early and in late June where the season comes late. Such a season ended in early September in some places and in the middle of October where the warm season lasts long. Thus, the season lasted for 75 to 170 days. The cumulative temperature this year was 200 to 300°C less than normal.

The cumulative temperature of days with the average temperature of 5°C ranged 1,800 to 4,000°C. The season with the average daily temperature of 5°C or above lasted for 200 days between early April and the end of October in warm areas. The season lasted for 130 days from late May to late September in the inland mountain areas.

A number of unusual meteorological phenomena took place in 1962.

Drop in Temperature in Summer: The drop in temperature in the summer of 1962 was not severe, but did damages to crops. The temperature level lower than normal between the late June and the middle of August. The temperature level on the eastern coast was lower than normal, the number of rainy and foggy days was large. The drop in temperature was most conspicuous on the eastern coast and the degree of temperature fall was larger in the northern part of the eastern coast. The temperature in the inland area on the eastern coast was near normal.

Frost: Since frost appeared earlier than usual farming was adversely affected. In the southern part of the western coast frost disappeared earlier than usual but it lasted long in the northern areas. The first frost in the fall came 7 to 10 days earlier than usual.

Frost in Key Areas

	When frost disappeared in the spring		First frost in the fall		Frostless period	
	1962	Normal	1962	Normal	1962	Normal
P'yongyang	5.5	4.23	10.5	10.12	152	171
Haeju	3.31	4.5	10.17	10.21	199	198
Wonsan	3.31	4.5	10.13	10.24	195	201
Kimchaek	4.16	4.17	10.14	10.22	149	156
Chunggang	5.13	5.12	9.24	9.26	133	135

Precipitation:

The precipitation in 1962 was 1.2 to 1.8 times larger than normal, and the number of precipitation days was larger than usual.

The amount of precipitation ranged from 620 to 2,200mm. The precipitation levels differed widely in various parts of the nation. The largest precipitation was registered in the upper reaches of the Taedong River as follows: Dongchang 2,225mm, Pukchang 2,126mm, and Sepo in the plateau of Kangwon-do 2,004 mm. The lowest precipitation level was registered at 700mm in the northern inland areas. The precipitation level in Yanggang-do was below 1,000mm.

The number of days with precipitation ranged from 90 to 160 days. Yanggang-do and Chagang-do had lowest number of days with precipitation. Hamgyong-pukto also had relatively a small number of days with precipitation. The number of days with precipitation was 120 in the upper reaches of the Chongchon River.

The precipitation level in the winter was high on the eastern coast; in other parts of the nation the level was normal.

The precipitation level in spring was low. In many areas the precipitation level was 50 to 70 percent of the normal level. The precipitation amount in spring ranged 60 to 140 mm. Local variations in the precipitation amounts were large. The precipitation level was high in April, but it was very low in March and May, and especially in May there was practically no precipitation. In May precipitation levels in key areas were as follows: P'yongyang 1.0mm, Wonsan 1.2mm, and Hamhung 16.1mm.

The precipitation level in summer was high, and 60 to 70 percent of the precipitation for the entire year was registered in the summer. The summer precipitation level was 1.5 times of the normal level. The summer precipitation levels varied widely from areas. The area with the lowest precipitation level registered the precipitation of 500mm, while the area with the highest level registered 1,700mm. The precipitation level increased from 100mm to 200-900mm in July and August.

The high precipitation level in the summer is attributed to a number of typhoons which hit our land.

The number of rainy days also increased. The number of rainy days in June was normal but in August the number reached 22 in some areas.

One of the most striking features of the weather in the fall was the heavy rain fall. The rainfall in September reached 100mm in many areas because of typhoons that hit our land in early September. The rainfall in September in the mountain areas of P'yongan-namdo and Kangwon-do was above 300mm. The rainfall in Pukchang was 536.5 mm, the largest in our country, and in Wonsan 527.8mm.

Drought:

The drought conditions were severe in spring and early summer. Between 28 April and 1 June drought conditions lasted with relatively high temperature, low humidity, and clear sky. The drought conditions prevailed throughout the nation. The hardest hit areas included P'yongan-namdo, Hwanghae-namdo, Hwanghae-pukto, Kangwon-do, and the southern part of Hamgyong-namdo. The average rainfall in these areas was less than 10mm. Rainfalls in key areas were as follows: P'yongyang 1.0mm, Yangdok 4.0 mm, Nampo 0.6 mm. Sariwon 2.4 mm, Unyul 0.5mm, Wonsan 1.2 mm, Kosong 1.9 mm, and Yonghung 2.9 mm.

Because of the dry wind and high temperature the moisture level of soil was dropped to the lowest level. Drought conditions also lasted between 28 June to 8 July. Since the rainfall prior to this period was very low the soil moisture level was still low. For this reason the drought conditions between June to July were severe.

Rainy Season:

The rainy spells lasted long and heavy rainfalls occurred six times in 1962. Rainy spell started in June and then shortly subsided. But, the rainy spell started on 9 July and lasted until 9 September. The period of rainy spell was nearly normal, but there were more rainy days, and the amount of rainfall was larger than usual.

The number of rainy days during the two month rainy spell was 40, and 70 to 80 percent of the entire rainfall for 1962 occurred during this rainy spell.

In the areas where heavy rainfall was registered, the rainfall during the rainy spell was more than 1,800 mm. In some areas rain continued for a month without interruption, and in most parts of the nation the rainy spell lasted for more than 10 days without interruption.

Rainy Spell

	Period	Rainy days without interruption	Rainfall (mm)
Tongchang	7.17-8.3	18	665.1
P'yongyang	7.17-7.25	9	178.4
Singe	7.28-8.9	13	411.0
Kosong	7.16-8.9	25	184.0
Chongjin	7.26-8.3	9	204.0
Hesan	7.2 -7.12	11	55.8
Kangge	7.14-7.24	11	123.4

In 1962 heavy rain fell six times including three times following typhoons. The following table shows the rainfall in the areas where heavy rainfalls were registered.

Rainfall in Summer in Key Areas
(in mm)

	June	July	August	Summer average
P'yongyang	131.1	378.8	276.4	789.3
Dunchang	115.7	692.3	902.3	1,710.3
Wonsan	150.3	409.7	474.0	1,034.0
Kangge	75.2	290.4	502.3	867.9

Heavy Rainfalls

Period	Rainfall areas	Maximum rainfall (mm)
9-11 July	Pyongan-pukto, Kangwon-do, and mountain area of Hwanghae-pukto	Sinpyong 358, Poeyang 246
21-24 July	Pyongan-pukto, Hwanghae- pukto	Tongchang 285, Sariwon 220
28-31 July	Mountain areas in Pyongan- namdo	Pukchang and Yongwon 361
1-3 August	Hamgyong-pukto, -namdo	Kilju 340, Yonghong 246
6-8 August	Pyongan-pukto, Chagang-do Kangwon-do	Supung 582, Hoechon 348
6-8 September	Pyongan-namdo, Hamgyong- namdo, Kangwon-do	Pukchang 351, Anbyon 288

The number of days when heavy rain fell lasted only 3 to 4 days, but the amount of rainfall is extremely large. Following the typhoons that hit our land between 6 and 8 August much rain fell in the mountain areas of Pyongan-pukto and Chagang-do. Amount of rainfall on one day or two days is used to show the extent of heavy rainfall.

The following table shows the maximum amount of rainfall in one day and two days in key areas.

	1 day	2 days
Sinuiju	222.3	238.4
Tongchang	266.8	318.5
Pyongyang	180.0	273.7
Haeju	154.5	175.8
Wonsan	267.6	326.7
Chongjin	116.6	182.4
Haesan	76.8	119.5
Kangge	144.4	232.1

The heaviest rainfall in one day was 260 mm and in two days was 320 mm.

Typhoon:

Three major typhoons hit our land in 1962. Heavy rainfalls between 1-3 August, between 6-8 August, and 6-8 September. These three typhoons passed through the heart of our land accompanied by strong gust and heavy rain.

Typhoons That Passed Through Korea

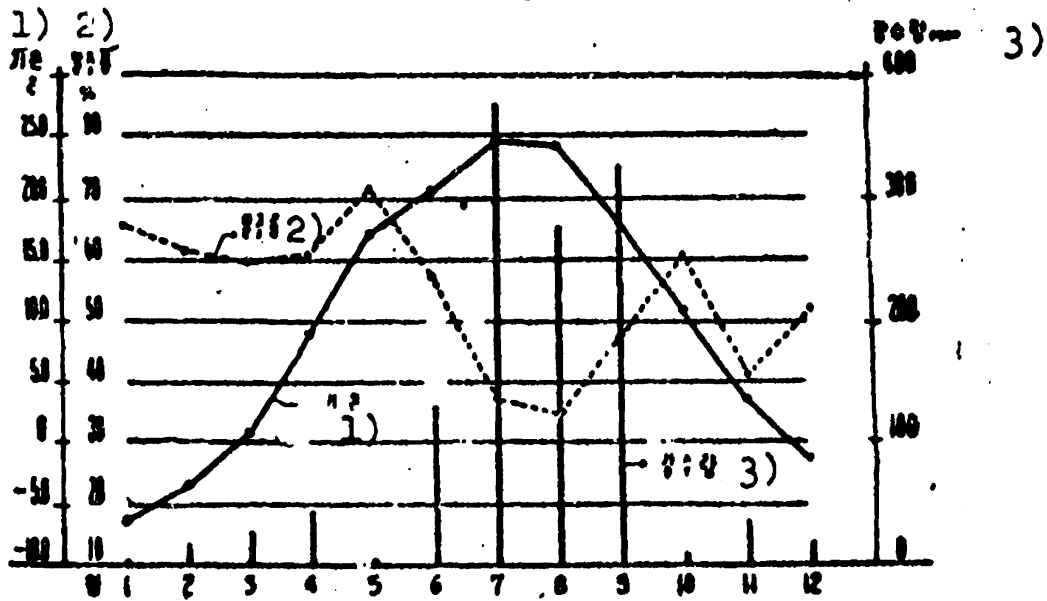
Date	Path	Pressure (millibars)
2-3 August	Asan Bay to Kosong	980
6-8 August	Mundok to Wonsan	992
7-8 September	Haeju to Wonsan	996

Sunshine:

The sunshine rate in 1962 was low because of many rainy and cloudy days in summer. By contrast the sunshine rate in winter and May was high. The average yearly sunshine rate was 50 to 60 percent. The sunshine rate was especially high in January and May. The sunshine rate was 60 to 75 percent in many areas. In July and August the sunshine rate was low. The sunshine rate in the eastern coastal region in July was 20 percent, an unusually low rate.

Temperature, Precipitation, and Sunshine Rate

(P'yongyang)



1. Temperature
2. Sunshine Rate
3. Precipitation

Average Temperature for 1962

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year
Yangdok	-10.9	-5.5	-1.6	7.0	15.1	18.0	22.3	21.8	15.8	7.5	1.1	-3.6	7.2
P'yongyang	-6.6	-3.3	0.7	9.1	17.0	20.1	24.5	24.4	18.4	10.8	3.5	-1.5	9.8
Sariwon	-5.3	-2.8	1.3	9.3	17.6	20.5	24.8	24.4	18.7	11.4	3.9	-0.8	10.2
Singe	-7.8	-3.9	-0.2	7.9	16.2	19.3	23.6	23.0	17.4	9.9	2.3	-2.9	8.7
Haeju	-3.7	-1.3	2.0	8.8	16.2	20.0	24.4	24.2	19.4	12.9	5.4	0.7	10.8
Sinuiju	-6.2	-3.4	1.0	8.2	15.2	19.6	23.7	23.9	18.3	10.8	2.0	-2.3	9.2
Kusong	-7.1	-4.5	0.1	8.0	15.3	19.6	23.2	23.0	17.3	9.7	0.9	-3.7	8.5
Wonsan	-2.7	0.1	2.9	10.2	17.6	18.4	22.2	22.8	18.4	12.0	5.1	1.7	10.7
Hamhung	-3.4	-1.5	1.9	9.3	16.3	18.0	21.8	22.2	17.7	11.0	4.1	-1.4	9.7
Changjin	-16.3	-13.7	-8.4	1.9	10.0	13.0	17.0	17.2	10.6	2.7	-5.2	-11.5	1.4
Daehung	-12.2	-8.4	-3.6	5.2	12.8	16.7	20.0	19.9	13.5	5.8	-1.9	-7.1	5.1
Tongchang	-9.1	-6.2	-0.7	7.0	14.8	19.0	22.8	22.7	16.2	7.7	-0.5	-5.4	7.4
Chongjin	-4.7	-3.6	-0.7	7.0	11.4	14.6	18.7	20.4	16.7	10.1	2.0	-2.2	7.5
Kimchaek	-3.9	-2.0	0.0	6.9	11.5	14.9	19.3	20.7	17.4	10.9	3.5	-0.4	8.3
Hesan	-18.0	-13.9	-6.2	4.3	13.2	16.7	20.6	19.7	12.2	4.3	-5.6	-12.1	2.9
Baeksam	-16.7	-14.1	-9.9	-0.8	9.3	12.4	16.1	16.0	9.1	1.6	-7.6	-11.0	0.5
Kangge	-12.3	-8.0	-1.4	7.6	16.5	19.8	23.5	22.4	15.2	7.3	-1.7	-8.5	6.7
Chunggang	-16.5	-13.8	-3.9	6.3	15.1	18.9	23.0	21.4	14.1	5.4	-4.0	-11.7	4.5

Highest and Lowest Temperature and
Cumulative Temperature

	Highest tempera- ture	Lowest tempera- ture	Average daily temperature above 5°C		Average daily temperature above 10°C	
			Period	Cumulative temperature	Period	Cumulative temperature
Sinuiju	32.9	- 18.4	9.19~10.13	3 401.5	9.21~10.12	3 367.9
Kusong	33.5	- 23.5	9.19~10. 3	3 474.9	9.28~10. 3	3 206.5
Tongchang	34.8	- 30.0	9.19~10.13		9.30~11.24	
P'yongyang	33.9	- 18.7	9. 5~10.13	3 637.1	9.28~10.12	3 400.5
Yankdok	33.2	- 24.2	9.28~10.13	3 030.8	9.30~11.24	2 802.4
Sariwon	33.4	- 15.6	9. 5~10.13	3 703.8	9.19~10.13	3 580.8
Singge	33.3	- 19.3	9.19~10.13	3 350.1	9.29~10.15	3 270.1
Haeju	32.5	- 12.0	9. 5~10. 3	3 883.2	9.28~10.13	3 431.6
Wonsan	35.7	- 11.5	9. 5~10. 4	3 740.4	5. 4~10.13	3 207.4
Hamhung	36.6	- 12.4	9. 5~10.14	3 579.0	5. 4~10.13	3 094.7
Changjin	30.4	- 31.1	9. 6~11.24	2 020.1	9.22~11. 8	1 299.3
Daehung	32.3	- 25.4	9.28~10.13	2 696.1	5.18~11.24	2 315.9
Chongjin	31.7	- 15.5	9.19~10.19	2 848.5	5.18~10.12	2 496.3
Kimchaek	31.1	- 13.3	9. 8~11. 3	3 112.8	9. 9~10.13	2 565.8
Haesan	34.4	- 31.7	9. 9~10.13	2 586.1	9.18~10. 4	2 307.6
Baekam	30.0	- 29.6	8~10. 3	1 809.3	9.28~11. 8	1 133.4
Kangge	37.0	- 24.9	9.19~10.13	3 267.3	5. 5~11.23	2 866.6
Chunggang	36.3	- 35.0	9.19~10.11	3 073.0	5.18~11.23	2 307.6

Amount of Rainfall and Number of
Rainy Days in 1962

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year	No. of days rained in 62
Sinuiju	0.5	40.0	29.5	94.8	20.0	96.2	422.0	443.5	141.0	12.2	43.7	28.3	1 371.7	97
Kusong	3.1	37.1	19.9	65.7	7.8	129.1	664.8	719.4	183.6	9.4	86.4	19.6	1 935.9	110
Tongchang	5.7	39.1	23.7	67.5	16.4	115.7	692.3	902.3	212.7	36.6	89.8	22.0	2 224.7	112
P'yongyang	4.1	12.6	23.8	48.5	1.0	131.1	378.8	276.4	301.0	7.1	35.7	15.1	1 235.2	95
Yangdok	14.5	28.2	41.4	57.5	4.0	140.1	479.9	414.0	402.6	10.1	49.9	13.1	1 655.3	123
Sariwon	1.9	16.6	12.9	56.3	2.4	118.5	534.7	236.2	272.0	3.4	44.4	18.8	1 318.6	93
Singge	10.1	16.3	21.3	84.6	6.6	156.7	568.0	302.5	211.2	3.1	42.8	7.9	1 431.1	117
Haeju	5.9	24.8	10.7	105.4	8.2	85.0	535.5	328.5	211.0	6.4	50.6	10.4	1 382.4	96
Wonsan	16.6	38.2	62.6	47.8	1.2	150.3	409.7	474.0	527.8	50.6	109.7	27.6	1 916.1	117
Hamhung	9.9	17.9	26.7	47.7	16.1	127.4	487.4	494.2	227.9	13.1	144.0	2.1	1 614.4	104
Changjin	5.2	13.9	20.6	42.7	7.2	107.0	353.4	516.9	266.3	6.9	53.6	6.7	1 420.2	112
Daehung	6.7	35.1	24.1	50.6	27.9	120.1	479.2	459.8	317.9	14.1	63.7	11.8	1 611.0	125
Chongjin	5.7	8.3	18.9	34.1	22.8	52.5	172.1	347.2	220.3	1.6	24.3	19.6	927.4	103
Kimchaek	9.1	8.9	13.6	65.9	20.4	56.0	264.9	608.7	125.8	7.7	72.2	20.7	1 273.9	106
Hesan	8.0	8.2	17.4	53.4	18.5	53.5	157.8	333.0	121.1	12.8	24.1	10.8	818.6	138
Kangge	5.0	16.8	19.0	50.8	20.0	75.2	290.4	302.3	181.3	22.2	44.1	24.3	1 260.4	122
Chunggang	3.4	33.4	3.9	41.1	41.1	28.1	156.5	243.8	143.6	8.8	51.6	15.0	764.3	118

Heavy Rainfall, Floods, and Droughts in 1962

	Heaviest rainfall		Rainy spell			Drought	
	In one day	In two days	Period	No. of days	Amount of rainfall	Period	No. of days
Sinuiju	222.3	238.4	7.27~8. 3	8	151.8	5.17~6. 1	17
Kusong	167.7	217.1	7.15~8. 3	20	547.8	5.18~6. 1	16
P'yongyang	181.1	195.0	7.17~7.25	9	178.4	5.16~5.31	16
Yangdok	180.0	273.7	7.28~8. 9	13	495.9	5.17~6. 1	16
Sariwon	173.1	193.0	7.28~8. 8	12	337.4	5.17~5.31	15
Singge	177.5	196.1	7.28~8. 9	13	411.0	5.17~5.31	15
Haeju	154.5	175.8	7.17~7.25	9	240.5	5.17~5.30	15
Wonsan	267.6	326.7	7.26~8. 9	15	343.1	5.17~5.31	16
Hamhung	145.4	197.1	7.28~8. 9	13	557.2	5.17~6. 1	17
Daehung	190.5	226.2	7.27~8. 9	14	605.7	5.19~6. 1	14
Changjin	170.0	247.1	7.28~8. 8	12	554.4		
Chongjin	116.6	182.4	7.26~8. 3	9	204.3		
Hesan	76.8	119.5	7.27~8. 3	8	94.9		
Baekam	110.2	111.7	7. 4~7.13	10	118.5		
Kangge	144.4	232.1	7.14~7.24	11	123.4	6.26~7.6	10
Chunggang	56.0	71.5	7.17~7.24	8	57.9		

Sunshine Rate in 1962

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year
Sinuiju	77.6	76.5	69.7	65.2	75.9	60.5	40.0	47.7	60.2	69.1	55.3	56.2	61.7
Dongchang	76.2	65.5	60.6	57.1	68.5	55.8	31.9	32.7	56.6	61.9	35.4	53.1	53.9
P'yongyang	66.1	62.4	59.6	60.9	70.7	57.4	37.7	34.4	50.9	61.1	4.15	52.3	54.7
Yangdok	63.0	59.8	55.6	58.6	69.3	55.2	40.7	32.4	48.1	59.2	35.4	46.9	51.9
Sariwon	70.3	68.6	61.3	60.7	76.4	60.4	41.9	46.5	56.0	54.7	46.8	55.4	58.9
Haeju	72.9	69.2	56.1	55.0	75.8	51.5	38.5	39.6	51.1	64.9	46.0	56.1	55.8
Wonsan	74.6	70.2	66.4	61.5	71.0	52.1	30.8	30.1	41.7	65.9	42.7	59.4	54.6
Hamhung	75.1	67.7	64.9	57.0	62.3	46.2	28.6	28.9	49.0	63.0	40.1	55.8	53.0
Changjin	73.6	62.6	58.2	51.7	60.4	44.6	30.5	34.7	41.3	62.4	44.6	55.0	51.6
Chongjin	73.8	66.3	58.3	59.5	54.3	41.3	20.3	27.7	47.8	69.9	43.2	54.6	49.7
Hesan	67.5	69.2	64.2	58.2	63.4	58.6	40.0	31.1	43.9	68.0	55.8	58.5	55.6
Kangge	63.1	61.3	51.5	55.9	62.0	55.8	37.2	33.9	41.7	60.9	40.4	44.0	50.4

STATISTICS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
NATIONAL ECONOMY

Growth of Gross National Products

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Gross national products	100	219 100	163 75 100	355 162 217 100	797 364 488 224 100	941 429 576 265 118

Growth of National Products by
Economic Sectors (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Gross national products	100	100	100	100	100	100
Industry	23.2	35.6	30.7	40.1	57.1	56.3
Agriculture	59.1	40.6	41.6	26.6	23.6	24.8
Transportation and communication	1.6	2.9	3.7	4.0	2.2	1.9
Capital construction	-	7.2	14.9	12.3	8.7	6.7
Commodity circulation	12.0	9.4	6.0	10.8	6.0	8.2
Others	4.1	4.3	3.1	6.2	2.4	2.1

Growth of National Income (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
National income	100	209 100	145 70 100	319 153 220 100	683 328 470 214 100	810 389 558 254 119

Growth of Labor Productivity (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962
Industrial sector	100	252 100	197 78 100	386 153 196 100	539 214 273 140 100	582 231 295 151 108 100	605 241 307 157 112 104

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1962
Railway and transportation	100	282 100	125 44 100	309 109 246 100	552 196 440 179 100	567 201 452 183 103

Growth of Wages for Workers and Clerical
Workers (%)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962
The average annual wage of workers and clerical workers	100	105 100	165 158 100	386 370 234 100	399 381 242 103 100	403 386 245 105 101

Growth of Living Cost for Workers and
Clerical Workers (%)

	1956	1958	1960	1961	1962
Total living expenses	100	100	100	100	100
Food bill	57.8	49.8	47.3	47.9	46.5
Clothing	24.8	30.0	30.9	28.4	29.9
Housing	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Furniture	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.5	3.8
Fuel and light	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.3
Cultural and hygiene expenses	11.7	14.4	15.2	15.8	15.9

Growth in the Net Income of Workers
and Clerical Workers (%)

	1949	1956	1959	1960	1962
Net income of workers and clerical workers	100	98	198	203	211

Living Cost for a Family in Agricultural
Cooperative (%)

	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total living cost	100	100	100	100	100
Food	77.2	66.4	64.8	57.9	58.9
Clothing	14.3	21.4	21.6	24.1	23.8
Furniture	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3
Fuel and light	0.5	1.1	4.8	7.8	6.9
Cultural and hygiene expenses	6.1	9.4	7.0	8.1	8.1

Note: The furniture expenses include housing expenses.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Natural Growth
Rate of Population

	1944	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962
No. of births per 1,000	31.3	41.2	25.1	31.0	38.5	36.7	41.1
No. of deaths per 1,000	20.8	18.7	18.1	17.6	10.5	11.5	10.8
No. of natural growth per 1,000	10.5	22.5	7.0	13.4	28.0	25.2	30.3

No. of Inventions and Rationalization Plans
in the Industrial Sector

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1962
No. of ideas presented	15,716	22,364	36,737	41,760	53,472	64,648
No. of ideas accepted	9,300	14,098	18,912	21,259	28,580	41,440

**No. of State Operated and Cooperative
Operated Enterprises**

	1954	1956	1960	1961	1962
Total number of state and cooperative operated enterprises	1,463	1,457	2,897	2,767	2,761
State operated enterprises	742	744	2,254	2,129	2,205
Provincial government operated enterprises	184	160	1,732	1,567	1,594
Cooperative bodies	721	713	643	638	556
Producer's cooperative	556	551	488	489	385
Fishermen's cooperatives	165	162	155	149	171

**Classification of State Operated Enterprises
By Sizes (%)**

	1954	1957	1960	1962
Total	100	100	100	100
Up to 100 employees	43.0	36.2	56.5	46.2
101-500 employees	38.7	41.3	28.6	37.4
501-1,000 employees	12.0	13.4	8.1	8.0
1,001-2,000 employees	5.1	7.5	4.1	5.2
2,001-3,000 employees	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.5
3,001 and more employees	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.7

Growth of Industrial Production (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962	<u>1962</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Total industrial production	100	337	216	615	21 times	24 times	29 times	14 times	476	120
State operated industries	100	363	230	722	18 times	22 times	26 times	11 times	355	117
Local industries		100	96	187	17 times	17 times	22 times	22 times	1,153	126

Average Annual Growth of Industrial Production (%)

	1947-1949	1954-1956	1957-1960	1954-1960
Total industrial production	49.9	41.7	36.6	39.0
State operated industries	53.7	46.5	25.0	33.9
Local industries	-	24.8	73.2	50.3
Production of means of production (A)	55.3	59.4	37.7	46.6
Production of consumer goods (B)	42.3	28.0	34.9	31.7

Industrial Production by Sectors of the Industry (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Electric power	100	151	40	130	234	258	278	214	108
Fuel	100	301	34	240	659	709	789	329	111
Mineral mining	100	398	301	561	14 times	16 times	15 times	274	99
Metallurgical	100	388	41	567	17 times	20 times	23 times	412	119
Machine building and metal pro- cessing	100	535	663	21 times	99 times	120 times	145 times	681	125
Chemical	100	310	67	288	13 times	16 times	24 times	819	143
Forestry and lumber pro- cessing	100	173	137	307	566	656	731	238	116
Textile	100	685	10 times	21 times	72 times	78 times	99 times	480	129
Stationary and dry goods	100	616	556	22 times	150 times	206 times	237 times	11 times	120
Fishery	100	779	187	720	19 times	18 times	21 times	287	124
Foodstuff and seasoning materials	100	238	149	301	13 times	14 times	17 times	581	132

Major Industrial Production by State and
Cooperative Operated Industries

	Unit	1944	1949	1956	1960	1962
Electric power	1 million kwh	8 137	5 924	5 120	9 139	11 445
Coal	1,000 tons	5 740	4 005	3 908	10 620	13 200
Iron ore	" "	3 108	680	678	3 108	3 336
Pig iron (incl. granulated iron)	" "	481	166	231	853	1 213
Steel	" "	147	144	190	641	1 050
Steel materials	" "	105	116	133	474	633
Cement	" "	234	537	597	2 285	2 376
Electric motors	Each	—	668	3 818	40 588	48 879
Chemical fertilizer	1,000 tons	512	401	195	561	779
Sulfuric acid	" "	393	304	109	255	316

Major Industrial Production by State and
Cooperative Operated Industries

	Unit	1944	1949	1956	1960	1962
Caustic soda	1,000 tons	12	9	6	25	52
Carbide	"	152	186	99	125	179
Paper products	"	10	17	26	47	65
Textile	1,000 km	1 378	12 842	77 080	189 659	256 167
Underwears	1,000 sheets	60	591	2 186	16 380	20 654
Socks	1,000 pairs	1 080	6 617	10 061	27 407	29 428
Footwears	"	5 000	5 790	17 532	28 297	23 710
Fishery products	1,000 tons	302	273	365	465	840
Salt	"	140	280	157	324	421
Soy sauce	kiloliters	5 054	17 926	28 042	85 569	115 874
Bean paste	ton	2 800	—	55 275	100 747	183 938
Vegetable oils	"	5 428	8 204	9 078	18 873	27 335

Production Growth in Major Industrial
Products (%)

	<u>1962</u> <u>1944</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1960</u>
Electric power	141	193	224	125
Coal	230	330	338	124
Iron ore	107	491	492	107
Pig iron (including granulated iron)	252	731	525	142
Steel	716	727	553	164
Steel materials	602	547	477	134
Cement	226	443	398	104
Electric motors	-	73 times	554	120
Chemical fertilizer	152	194	400	139
Sulfuric acid	80	104	289	124
Caustic soda	281	351	530	132
Carbide	118	131	181	143
Paper	676	384	250	136
Textile	186 times	20 times	332	135
Underwears	344 times	35 times	945	126
Socks	27 times	445	293	107
Footwear	474	409	135	102
Fishery products	232	307	230	181
Salt	301	150	269	130
Soy Sauce	23 times	646	413	185
Bean paste	48 times	-	242	133
Vegetable oil	504	333	301	197

Per Capita Production of Major
Industrial Products

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1962
Electric power	kwh	423	631	132	590	914	1,015
Coal	kg	136	434	92	450	1,062	1,171
Pig iron (including granulated iron)	"	0.3	18	-	27	85	108
Steel	"	0.5	15	0.5	22	64	93
Steel materials	"	1	12	0.5	15	47	56
Chemical fertilizer	"	17	43	-	23	56	69
Textile products	m	0.3	1.4	2.8	9	19	23
Footwears	pairs	-	0.6	1	2	2.3	2.1
Fishery products	kg	-	29	16	47	47	75

Decline in Industrial Production
Cost (%)

	1954	1956	1957	1960	1961	1962
Rate of decline in cost of production compared to the preceding year	11.6	6.7	11.1	4.0	2.1	7.6

Number of Agricultural Enterprises

	1953	1956	1958	1960	1961	1962
Total number of state operated farms	213	188	178	169	172	182
Of these:						
1) Farms directly controlled by the Commission on Agriculture	37	49	178	39	41	31
2) Farms directly controlled by the Commission on Rural Management	176	139	-	130	131	151
No. of farm machine stations	15	48	70	89	117	144

Area of Cultivated Land
(in chongbo)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total area of cultivated land	1,860	1,983	1,965	1,899	1,913
Rice paddies	388	467	478	491	510
Fields	1,472	1,516	1,487	1,408	1,403

Area of Cultivated Land by Uses (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1962
Total area of cultivated land	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rice paddies	20.9	23.6	24.3	25.9	26.7	27.0
Fields	79.1	76.4	75.7	74.1	73.3	73.0
Orchards planted	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.7	4.1
Mulberry tree fields	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.4

Number of Tractors and the Amount of Work
Done by Them

	Unit	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962
No. of tractors (in terms of 15 h/p)	each	764	2,561	12,500	13,996	15,692
Total area of lands where tractors were used	1,000 chongbo	127	677	6,869	7,298	9,862
Plowing by tractors	"	118	370	1,145	1,278	1,509
Proportion of lands plowed by tractors	%	2.6	10.5	36	45	46

Amount of Chemical Fertilizer Used

	Unit	1949	1956	1960	1961	1962
Total amount used	1,000 tons	260	215	307	501	566
Amount of fertilizer used per chongbo of land	kg	131	113	160	249	281
Rice paddies	"	-	-	248	386	400
Fields	"	-	-	126	215	245

Growth of Means of Transportation (%)

	<u>1962</u> 1949	<u>1962</u> 1953	<u>1962</u> 1956	<u>1962</u> 1960	<u>1962</u> 1961
Length of railways	103	112	104	99	99
Of these: broad tracks	-	117	106	99	99
electric railways	-	-	396	121	100
No. of locomotives	68	77	84	106	104
No. of electric locomotives	246	267	291	128	119
No. of freight cars	-	260	130	119	115

Volumes of Freight Circulation and
Freight Transportation

	<u>1962</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1961</u>
Freight circulation						
Railway	15 times	290	499	231	109	100.4
Automobiles	71 times	18 times	986	488	115	113
Ships	839	585	19 times	672	151	125
Freight transportation						
Railway	13 times	269	411	239	113	107
Automobiles	384 times	61 times	40 times	975	114	119
Ships	12 times	409	10 times	353	115	103

Ratios of Freight Circulation
by Carriers

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962
Total freight circulation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Railway	95.2	98.0	95.9	96.0	92.7	93.0	92.1
Automobile	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.9	5.6	5.3	5.9
Waterways and sea	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.9
Others	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

Volume of Communication Work

	Unit	1946	1949	1956	1960	1961
Post Office	Each	329	431	501	792	807
Regular mails	1,000	7,248	43,506	44,915	72,470	82,958
Packages	1,000	51	264	178	733	997

Growth of State Capital Construction Investment (%)

	$\frac{1962}{1949}$	$\frac{1962}{1954}$	$\frac{1962}{1956}$	$\frac{1962}{1961}$
Total capital construction investment	734	197	185	110
Investment in productive sector	771	204	185	101
Investment in non-productive sector	649	179	186	145

Composition of the State Capital Construction Investment No 1 (%)

	1949	1954-1956	1957-1960	1961	1962
Total capital construction investment	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in productive sector	70	73	72	80	73
Investment in non-productive sector	30	27	28	20	27

Composition of the State Capital Construction
Investment No 2 (%)

	1954	1956	1960	1961	1962
Total state capital construction investment	100	100	100	100	100
Construction and assembling prefabricated materials	65.5	61.3	54.2	50.0	50.0
Facilities expenses	27.3	24.6	29.7	29.7	30.9
Geological survey	1.6	2.8	7.8	8.2	6.5
Expenses for surveying resources	0.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7
Others	5.0	8.5	5.6	9.2	9.9

State Investment in Different Sectors of the
National Economy (%)

	1956	1960	1961	1962
Total capital construction investment	100	100	100	100
Industrial sector	53.6	45.9	58.1	55.8
Agricultural	10.5	12.3	12.7	10.6
Transportation and communication	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.1
Commerce and social provisions	1.5	2.5	2.1	0.9
Education, cultural, and public health	6.0	8.4	4.7	4.0
Housing	14.6	15.1	8.9	16.9

Housing Construction
(in 1,000 m²)

	1954- 1956	1957- 1960	End of war to end of 1962	1960	1961	1962
Total floor space of houses built	10,278	11,280	32,571	2,687	2,196	6,129
City housing	4,719	6,216	16,818	1,675	1,394	3,113
Rural housing	5,559	5,064	15,753	1,012	802	3,016

Proportion of Using Prefabricated
Building Materials (%)

	1957	1959	1960	1962
Total	18.1	30.7	42.8	53.8
Industrial construction	8.2	22.6	20.8	26.8
Residential housing	32.4	58.2	59.3	72.6
Public buildings	32.2	30.8	34.2	50.7

Growth in Number of Employees
(in 1,000 persons)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962
Average number of employees	260	565	575	808	1,458	1,538	1,739
No. of employees at end of the year	-	-	628	850	1,506	1,609	1,865
No. of women employees	-	-	165	169	493	521	651

Numbers of Technicians and Specialists
(in 1,000)

	1953 10.10	1957 9.20	1960 11.15	1961 11.15	1962 11.15
Total no. of technicians and specialists	21,872	73,358	133,466	161,310	183,117
Engineers	1,837	5,860	11,991	16,220	21,446
Technicians	6,763	22,429	57,978	66,943	76,662
Specialists	-	15,410	26,005	36,237	44,011
Semi-specialists	13,272	29,659	37,492	41,910	40,998

Number of Chollima Work Teams and Their Membership

	Those partici- pating in the Chollima work team movement at the end of 1962		Work teams which received the title of Chollima work teams					
			1961 year		1962 year		Growth rate %	
	No. of work teams	No. of persons	No. of work teams	No. of persons	No. of work teams	No. of persons	No. of work teams	No. of persons
Total	89,254	2,790,216	8,562	210,615	12,743	365,271	149	177
Workers and cleri- cal workers	62,968	1,007,125	7,243	153,649	8,904	183,755	123	120
Members of agri- cultural cooperatives	17,473	1,177,837	374	27,785	1,986	104,665	531	377
Students	8,813	605,254	945	29,181	1,853	76,851	196	263

Commercial Organs
(each)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1962
Total no. of commercial organs	951	3,365	3,733	5,714	10,633	10,589
Of which, stores	951	2,803	3,093	4,777	9,354	9,383
State operated commercial organs	1	1,371	1,628	2,646	7,039	6,894
Of which, stores	1	1,095	1,303	2,096	5,816	5,706
Cooperative operated commercial organs	950	1,994	2,105	3,068	3,594	3,695
Of which, stores	950	1,708	1,790	2,681	3,538	3,677

Growth in Commodity Circulation (%)

	<u>1962</u> 1949	<u>1962</u> 1953	<u>1962</u> 1956	<u>1962</u> 1960	<u>1962</u> 1961
Foodstuffs	528	736	322	128	114
Grains	343	188	175	97	110
Meat	13 times	-	755	116	111
Fishery products	201	15 times	275	145	108
Edible oils	14 times	989	13 times	388	162
Soy sauce	421	12 times	435	146	111
Bean paste	-	15 times	269	142	115
Vegetables	40 times	27 times	743	139	104
Commodities other than foodstuffs					
Ready made clothing	60 times	-	12 times	144	118
Underwears	24 times	29 times	683	141	109
Socks	622	10 times	383	133	107
Footwears	422	326	258	115	100

Number of Schools

	1946- 1947	1949- 1950	1953- 1954	1956- 1957	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1962- 1963
Total no. of schools	2,731	5,069	4,735	5,452	7,896	8,481	8,470	8,957
Of these, colleges	4	15	15	19	37	76	92	97

Number of Students

	1946- 1947	1949- 1950	1953- 1954	1956- 1957	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1962- 1963
Total number of students	1,289	1,969	1,776	2,107	2,470	2,530	2,454	2,638
Of these, college students	3	18	11	22	52	97	182	209

Number of Teachers (in 1,000)

	1946- 1947	1949- 1950	1953- 1954	1956- 1957	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1962- 1963
Total number of teachers	21,089	41,445	41,158	52,434	65,212	70,938	72,716	74,540

Cultural Facilities

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962
Theaters	each	2	11	11	13	15	19	19
No. of seats in theaters	unit	1,500	8,304	5,200	9,450	24,317	26,776	26,620
Motion picture theaters	each	81	110	112	248	402	435	531
No. of seats in motion picture theaters	unit	44,900	61,026	35,078	92,345	168,161	219,595	243,935
No. of motion pictures produced	unit	-	29	26	102	182	156	167

Number of Public Health Facilities
and Number of Doctors

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962
Hospitals	Each	85	175	329	313	447	483	516
No. of hospital beds	No. of beds	2,031	6,630	13,829	18,104	32,698	38,359	45,000
No. of doctors and doctor candidates	Persons	1,009	2,131	3,009	5,650	11,919	14,172	15,874
Nurseries	Each	1	12	64	224	7,626	6,991	6,638
Accommodation	Accommodation capacity	20	620	2,165	6,538	394,489	457,029	581,964
Kindergartens	"	64	116	19	173	4,470	4,313	5,121

Number of Recuperation Centers
and Sanatoriums

	Unit	1953	1956	1960	1961	1962
No. of recuperation centers and sanatoriums	Each	30	66	284	287	360
Number of beds there	"	2,625	5,395	22,313	26,555	32,347
Number of persons accommodated	1,000	36	127	355	393	438

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS

IN 1962

January

1st. Premier KIM Il-song delivered a New Year message.

2nd. Construction workers at the YUN Byong-kwon Youth Workshop of the P'yongyang Sestern District Public Housing Construction Team called on construction workers to start a national campaign in which an average construction worker byilds housing for four families.

5th. A 5,000 meter long waterway for the Musan Mineral Mine went into operation; the waterway brings water needed for processing iron ore. (Korean Central News [hereinafter this will be abbreviated as:KCN])

A trade mission from the Government of the People's Republic of China arrived in P'yongyang; the mission returned to China on 10 January.

A trade agreement between Korea and Bulgaria for 1962-1965 as well as the 1962 commodity circulation and payment agreement was signed in Sophia.

6th. An expanded meeting of the elementary party committee of the P'yongyang Textile Plant was held under the direct supervision of Comrade KIM Il-song, who urged the meeting to raise the management efficiency of ministries and bureaus, to improve the management of enterprises, and to strengthen the role of the elementary party organs. He also touched on the task for the light industry.

7th. Workers operating heavy machineries in the heavy industry held a meeting between 7 January and 10 January. Participants in the meeting discussed the ways in which they had carried out the joint decision of the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet on 10 February 1961 calling for an improvement in repair and maintenance services in all sectors of the national economy. They also discussed the ways and means of carrying out the instructions given by Comrade KIM Il-song at the Taean Electric Plant and the Anju Coal Mine.

8th. A commodity exchange agreement between Korea and China for 1962 was signed in P'yongyang.

A government delegation left for Poland to attend a meeting of scientists and engineers in socialist nations to discuss the development of hydroelectric power resources and coal mining methods.

9th. A ceremony marking the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the national theater was held.

10th. Workers at the Taean Electric Plant decided to complete in ten months their 1962 production assignment, which is double the amount of their production in 1961; they called on fellow workers in the nation to open a socialistic production competition.

11th. In response to the call of the workers at the Taean Electric Plant, workers at the Hwanghae Iron Works proposed a socialistic competition to fulfil the production goal for steel.

12th. The Chairman of the Korean Fishery Association sent a telegram to the President of the Red Cross Society in South Korea informing him of the decision made by the Central Committee of the Association to send relief goods for the victims of floods on the eastern coast of South Korea.

13th. Ophthalmic workers of the Double Chollima CHONG Song-hi Ophthalmic Work Team at the P'yongyang Medical College urged public health work teams throughout the nation to enter in a socialistic competition to provide better public health services for the people.

15th. An expanded meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Youth League discussed the tasks for the League for 1962 based on the decision of the Fourth Party Congress. The meeting lasted until 17 January.

16th. Responding to the call of the workers at the Tasan Electric Plant, workers at the Ponkung "2.8" Vinalon Plant urged workers in the chemical industry to enter into a socialistic production competition. The workers decided to produce 10,000 tons of vinalon in 1962 and 20,000 to 30,000 tons in the near future.

17th. Workers at the P'yongyang Block Plant urged workers engaged in the production of construction materials to open a socialistic production competition; the workers decided that each worker will produce construction materials needed for building housing for 57 families.

Workers in P'yongyang held a mass rally in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of Patricia Lamumba and demonstrated their support for the cause of independence for Congo.

The State Statistical Commission released data on the extent of fulfilment of the 1961 economic plan.

After announcing the decision to complete the 1962 production assignment two months ahead of schedule the workers at the Sukchon Farm Machine Plant called upon workers engaged in the production of farm machines to enter a socialistic production competition.

19th. Workers at the "2.8" Madong Cement Plant decided to produce 760,000 tons of cement in 1962, and then urged cement industry workers to join in a socialistic production competition.

A D.D.T. Workshop with the annual production capacity of 1,000 tons of D.D.T. went into operation at the Ponkung Chemical Plant (KCN).

Farm art circles held a musical contest between 8 and 19 January.

20th. Workers at the P'yongyang Textile Plant decided to fulfil their 1962 production assignment by 118.6 percent, and called upon workers, technicians, and clerical workers in the light industry to enter a socialistic production competition.

23rd. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly announced revisions in the rules governing the People's Prize.

The 1962 commodity exchange and payment agreement between Korea and Albania and the 1962 scientific and technological assistance agreement between the two nations were signed in P'yongyang.

A trade mission from the People's Republic of Germany visited Korea and returned on 7 February.

24th. The 6th plenary session of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Labor discussed the tasks to be accomplished by the Federation in 1962; the meeting lasted until 26 January.

Workers at the Pochon Lumber Yard called upon forestry workers in the nation to enter in a socialistic production competition.

25th. Workers of the Farm Construction Team in Panmun-kun decided that each worker will build housing for five families, and urged rural construction workers in the nation to enter in a socialistic housing construction competition.

26th. Premier KIM Il-song replied to questions submitted by the Editorial Board of the Cuban newspaper "Revolution" concerning the foreign ministers' meeting of the Organizations of American States.

At the 149th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates exposed the enemy's provocative acts and demanded an immediate withdrawal of American forces from South Korea.

27th. Workers at the Musan Mineral Mine decided to increase mineral ore production by 100,000 tons over

the 1962 goal, and called upon workers in the mining industry to join in a socialistic production competition.

29th. It was decided at the 4th plenary session of the State Committee on Conferring Academic Degrees and Positions to confer a doctoral degree and a professorship to Associate Professor KIM Bong-han who had discovered the true nature of "kyongnak."

30th. A mass rally was held in P'yongyang condemning the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the Organization of American States engineered by the American Imperialists, and supporting the struggle of the Cuban people.

A commodity exchange agreement for 1962 between Korea and Cuba was signed in Havana.

February

1st. Premier KIM Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the research team which had discovered the "kyongnak."

2nd. The Committee on Conferring the People's Prizes decided to confer the People's Prizes to KIM Bong-han, a scientist, and on the production teams for dramas, "Red Agitator," "Sun Flower," and "The Daughter of the Sun;" and on the motion picture, "A Village on the Border Line."

3rd. The Committee for Korean-African Unity and the National People's Committee of the Korean Committee for the Protection of Peace issued a statement condemning the brutal acts committed by American Imperialists and their puppets against the patriotic forces in Congo, and demanding an immediate release of Gazinga.

A Korean delegation to the Second Congress of Asian and African Writers left for Cairo; the delegation returned to Korea on 27 February.

5th. A commodity exchange and payment agreement between Korea and Germany for 1962 was signed in Pyongyang.

7th. At the 241st secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegates protested

against the infiltration of enemy aircraft in our territory.

Workers at the Anju Coal Mine urged coal mining workers to enter a socialistic production competition to carry out the coal production goal of 15 million tons.

8th. A ceremony was held in Hanoi in which a gift from Premier KIM Il-song was transmitted to the Premier of Vietnam.

12th. A meeting of enthusiasts in the aquatic products industry was held with Premier KIM in attendance. The meeting lasted until 14 February. The meeting discussed ways and means of carrying out the 1962 fishery products production goal of 800,000 tons.

13th. A meeting of representatives of railway linemen was held until 14 February. The meeting discussed ways and means of carrying out the task presented by the Second Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee for the engineering workers in the transportation sector.

15th. The Central Committee of the National Front for the Preservation of Peace issued a statement concerning the attempts on the part of Japanese militarists to reconquer South Korea through the "Korean-Japanese Talks" under the helm of American Imperialists.

16th. A mass rally was held in P'yongyang denouncing the "Korean-Japanese Talks" and the proposed visit of a Japanese economic mission to South Korea.

Workers of the No 3 Constrecution Team under the Ministry of Rural Construction decided to complete the second stage of the Chongdan Irrigation Project by the end of 1962, and called upon irrigation workers to join in a socialistic competition.

20th. A government trade mission returned from Rumania and Bulgaria.

A cultural exchange agreement for 1962-1963 and a commodity exchange and payment agreement for 1962 between Korea and Guinea were signed in Konakri.

22nd. A national meeting of forestry workers was held until 24 February. Participants in the meeting reviewed their achievements in 1961 and discussed the ways and means of carrying out their 1962 production assignments.

23rd. Members of agricultural cooperatives in Yongyon-kun decided to over fulfil their production assignments, and called upon members of state operated farms and dairy farms to enter a socialistic competition.

A trade agreement between Korea and Ceylon was signed in Colombo.

25th. The Central Committee of the National Front for the Preservation of Peace released a message urging the people of South Korea to oppose the proposed immigration of the people of South Korea at the instigation of the United States.

26th. A commodity exchange and payment agreement between Korea and the Soviet Union for 1962 was signed in P'yongyang.

March

1st. A joint communique by the governments of India and Korea concerning the opening of consular services between the two nations was issued in P'yongyang.

2nd. A method of immunizing children from smallpox was developed in our country. (KCN)

3rd. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the policy of aggressions against South Vietnam by American Imperialists, and supporting the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 18 February.

6th. The Third Expanded Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee was held until 8 March. The Session discussed the activities of Party organs in Hwanghae-namdo to carry out the instructions given by Comrade KIM Il-song at Chongsal-ri and Kangso-kun.

7th. A commodity exchange and payment agreement between our country and the Republic of Mali for 1962 was signed on 6 [sic] March, and an agreement on cultural exchange programs for 1962-1963 was signed in Bamako.

A delegation of the Korean Democratic Youth League left for Mongolia to attend the 14th Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League. The delegation returned on 23 March.

9th. Premier KIM Il-song sent a telegram notifying the recognition of the new government of Burma headed by Ne Win.

10th. A team of Korean agricultural experts left for Albania to provide technical assistance on cultivating rice.

11th Premier KIM Il-song attended a musical contest. In a speech he urged the promotion of music.

12th A commodity exchange and payment agreement between Korea and Hungary for 1962 was signed in P'yongyang.

14th A meeting of technicians in the light industry sector was held until 16 March. The meeting discussed problems relating to the production of consumer goods.

16th A meeting was held in P'yongyang to mark the 13th anniversary of the signing of economic and cultural cooperation agreement between Korea and the Soviet Union.

20th. At 243rd secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our delegates strongly protested against 672nd violation of our territorial air space by the enemies.

21. A group representing the Korean youth left for Cuba to attend the 1st national congress of the Cuban Revolutionary Fighters.

24th. A cultural exchange agreement between Korea and Mongolia for 1962 was signed in Ulan Bator.

30th. A 1962 plan for the implementation of the cultural exchange agreement between Korea and Albania was signed in Pyongyang.

Our government good will and economic mission and the Kingdom of Cambodia issued a joint communique in Phnumpen.

April

3rd. At the 150th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates protested against the introduction of naval vessels to South Korea and presented a four point demand.

The 10th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly was held until 7 April. The Session reviewed achievements in 1961 and discussed the 1962 state budget; the Session also approved government orders issued by the Standing Committee of the Assembly.

10th. The 1962 plan for implementing the cultural exchange agreement between Korea and Czechoslovakia was signed in P'yongyang.

11th. The 1962 plan for implementing the cultural exchange agreement with Poland was signed in P'yongyang; a similar plan with Hungary was signed in Budapest.

A delegation of the Korean Democratic Youth League left for the Soviet Union to attend the 14th Congress of the Soviet Union Lenin Communist Youth League; the delegation returned on 24 April.

A motion picture studio for scientific films for children was established.

12th. A meeting of managers of heavy industrial plants was held to discuss achievements in 1961 and the first quarter of 1962.

15th. On the occasion of the 50th birthday of Comrade KIM Il-song the Party Central Committee and the

Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a joint congratulatory message.

17th. Indian Acting Ambassador to the People's Republic of China paid a good will visit to Korea and returned to China on 21 April.

18th A mass rally in P'yongyang marking the second anniversary of the uprising of the South Korean people in April sent a message to the people of South Korea.

The 1962 plan for implementing the cultural exchange agreement between Korea and Rumania was signed in Bucharest.

A delegation of the Korean Federation of Labor left for Mongolia to attend the 8th Congress of the Mongolian Federation of Labor; the delegation returned to Korea on 5 May.

A trade mission from Czechoslovakia arrived in P'yongyang; the mission returned on 28 April.

20th. Premier KIM Il-song sent gifts to German technicians who had helped in building the Hamhung Machine Tool Plant and the Hamhung Metal Tube Plant; these plants started operation.

Mrs. Alexina Pula, the wife of the Chairman of the Brazilian Farmer's Union, and her wife arrived in P'yongyang.

21st. HAN Ik-su, Ambassador at large to the People's Republic of China, presented his credentials.

A mass rally marking the 92nd birthday of Lenin was held in P'yongyang.

A delegation of the Korean Federation of Labor left for Cuba to attend the May Day festivities there; the delegation returned to Korea on 29 May.

23rd. The Central Committee of the Korean Correspondents' League issued a statement denouncing the suppression of the freedom of press in South Korea.

24th. Premier KIM Il-song received a Chinese government mission.

Delegations from the Soviet Union, Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Chile, and Argentine arrived in Korea to take part in the May Day event.

A delegation of the Swedish Korean Friendship Society arrived in P'yongyang.

25th. A mass rally marking the 30th anniversary of the formation of anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters was held in P'yongyang.

A delegation of the Korean Federation of Labor left for the Soviet Union to attend the May Day event there; the delegation returned on 22 May.

26th. The Party Central Committee issued a message to workers on May Day.

A commodity exchange and payment agreement between Korea and Czechoslovakia for 1962 was signed in P'yongyang.

28th. Premier KIM Il-song sent a personal message to Comrade KIM Chong-sun, a member of the Poku Agricultural Cooperative in Hongsang-kun, Hamgyong-namdo, for rescuing seven students.

At the 151st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates protested against armament increase and provocative acts on sea and in the air.

A delegation of the Korean Federation of Labor left for China to take part in the May Day event; the delegation returned on 22 May.

A delegation of the Society against the Japan-United States Mutual Security Pact in Fukuoka Prefecture in Japan returned.

30th. At the P'yongyang Station Plaza the trackless street cars started operation.

The 1962 cultural exchange plan between Korea and China was signed in Peking.

The 1962 plan for implementing the cultural exchange

agreement between Korea and Albania was signed in Pyong-yang.

Delegations from Ceylon, Indonesia, and Zanzibar arrived in P'yongyang to attend the May Day event.

A meeting of workers was held in P'yongyang to welcome delegations of labor organizations from other nations to attend the May Day Event.

May

1st. A delegation of the Gahna Federation of Labor arrived in P'yongyang to attend the May Day festivities; the delegation returned on 23 May.

2nd. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly announced a government order conferring a State Citation Class 1 to Pen chin (translit.), the head of the Chinese delegation to the May Day event.

A government delegation representing the communications industry visited the Republic of Togo.

A delegation to attend a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the publication of Pravda left for Moscow; the delegation returned on 8 May.

A delegation representing export goods inspectors left for Poland to attend an international conference of commodity inspectors. The meeting was held in Cdina, Poland.

8th. The 1962 plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow (KCN).

At the 244th secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our side protested against the enemy's violations of the Armistice Agreement both on sea and in the demilitarized zone.

11th. The 1962 plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Bulgaria was signed in Sophia.

14th. The P'yongyang College of Arts was established.

15th. Social organizations in our country issued a statement exposing the crimes committed by American Imperialists and the PARK Chong-hi military regime since

the "military revolt."

The Korean Federation of Labor and the delegations of labor organizations from Africa, Asia, and Latin America issued a joint communique.

The Korean Foreign Literature Liaison Society and the Swedish-Korean Friendship Society signed a cultural and educational exchange agreement for 1962-1963.

Representatives of the light industry and the commercial sector left for Bucharest to attend the second international congress of labor organizations in the textile, clothing, and leather goods industries.

Kojo Inomata, a Japanese socialist and the President of the Korean Japanese Society, visited P'yongyang until 21 May.

A delegation of the Indonesian Correspondents' Union arrived in P'yongyang.

17th. The Chongdan Irrigation Dam, where its first stage of construction is completed, released water to the Mongni area.

18th. The 1962 plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Germany was signed in P'yongyang.

A delegation representing women's organizations in Mali arrived in P'yongyang for a visit that lasted until 21 May.

A delegation representing the All Cyprus Labor Federation visited Korea until 2 June.

20th. The No 1 Power Generator with the production capacity of 5,000 kva at the Changjin River Power Station started operation.

23rd. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly decided to confer the title of the "meritorious fisherman of the Republic" and established a Fisherman's Day.

A anthracite gas workshop with the production capacity of 2,000 cubic meters of gas per hour started operation at the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant.

The Korean Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet Friendship and Foreign Literature Liaison Society signed a cultural exchange agreement for 1962 in Moscow.

A delegation of the Korean Federation of Labor left for Budapest to attend the 25th Congress of the

executive committee of the World Federation of Labor; the delegation returned on 16 June.

25th. At the 15th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates protested against the introduction of new weapons in South Korea and the violations of the Armistice Agreement in the demilitarized zone.

At the meeting of guards for the Military Armistice Commission our side protested against the acts of enemy military policemen in the common guard area.

28th. The Party Central Committee and the Cabinet issued a joint communique urging the people to wage a campaign against the drought conditions so as to fulfill the grain production assignments.

29th. The methanol workshop with the production capacity of 24,000 tons a year at the Aoji Chemical Plant started operation.

A group of sericultural experts from Bulgaria came to Korea to study sericultural techniques.

30th. A Korean delegation to the regular meeting of the representatives of insurance organizations in socialist nations left for Moscow.

A Korean delegation left for Moscow to take part in the 12th meeting of the Korean Soviet Scientific and Technical Assistance Committee; the delegation returned on 6 June.

June

3rd. Our government communications delegation visited Tunisia.

5th. Our Olympic Association was admitted to the International Olympic Association.

7th. A mass rally of students and workers was held in P'yongyang in support of the students in South Korea who rose against American Imperialists.

8th. A military mission from Laos arrived in P'yongyang.

10th. A delegation of Korean women's organizations left Korea to attend the National Women's Congress in Rumania; the delegation returned on 6 July.

11th. At the 245th secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates protested against 53 cases of violations of the Armistice Agreement in the demilitarized zone.

At the meeting of guards for the Military Armistice Commission our side released enemy personnel who had illegally intruded in the buildings belonging to our side.

12th. Players of the National Theater left P'yongyang for a visit to China; they returned on 24 July.

A delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Labor Federation visited Korea until 2 July.

13th. A delegation from the Ministry of Transportation left for Ulan Bator to attend the seventh meeting of the Railway Cooperation Organization.

15th. Our government delegation headed by Comrade PARK Kum-chol visited China until 2 July. The delegation specifically represented the Supreme People's Assembly.

A delegation from the Chemical Worker's Union of the Japanese Federation of Labor visited Korea until 25 June.

A scientific cooperation agreement between the academies of Korea and China was signed in Peking.

The Rumanian Ambassador to Korea arrived in P'yongyang; he presented his credentials on 18 June.

16th. A Korean delegation to a meeting of communications experts in socialist nations left for Moscow; the delegation returned on 13 July.

A representative of a Japanese wireless news agency arrived in P'yongyang.

18th. The Korean delegation to the 2nd meeting of the Korean Mongolian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee left for Mongolia. The delegation returned on 6 July.

20th. The 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly was held until the 21 June. The Session discussed problems relating to the national campaign to oust American invaders from South Korea, and adopted a message to be sent to the Supreme Council for National

Reconstruction in South Korea, social and political leaders in South Korea, and national assemblies in many nations of the world.

Korean athletes left Korea to take part in the international track meet commemorating Dinamensky (translit) brothers; Korean athletes left Korea to attend the 15th international gymnastics championship. The Korean gymnasts returned on 7 July.

22nd. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent a telegram to the Japanese Red Cross Society concerning the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

A mass rally was held on the occasion of the proclamation of the Day of Struggle to Oust American Troops from South Korea.

25th. The machine plant at the Hoeryong Mine completed a steel making workshop with the annual production capacity of 2,000 tons.

A meeting of enthusiasts in the fishing industry was held in Hamhung until 26 June. They decided to launch a 60 day campaign to catch 100,000 tons of cuttlefish.

27th. An economic mission visited Czechoslovakia until 28 August.

A delegation to a meeting of experts working at civil aeronautic organizations and foreign currency organizations in socialist nations left Korea.

July

1st. SIN Kum-dal broke world records for women in 400 meter dash (on 30 June) and in 800 meter dash at the international track meet for the Dinamensky brother's prize.

3rd. At the 246th secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side protested against the enemy's violations of the Armistice Agreement on our land and in our territorial air space.

4th. A government delegation left for Moscow to attend a world meeting for general and universal

disarmament and peace. The delegation returned on 18 July.

5th. A mass rally was held in P'yongyang marking the first anniversary of the conclusion of a Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union.

8th. A government delegation to the event marking the 4th anniversary of the revolution in Iraq arrived in Iraq. The delegation left Iraq on 23 July.

9th. A meeting of enthusiasts in the light industry sector was held until 12 July. Participants in the meeting discussed the necessity of mobilizing all available fabric resources and of increasing the variety of consumer products.

10th. A meeting was held in P'yongyang marking the first anniversary of the conclusion of a Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the People's Republic of China.

At the 153rd meeting of the Military Armistice Committee our delegates demanded the return of our fishermen forcibly taken by the enemies.

14th. At an expanded meeting of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, a good will mission of the Assembly to China reported on its activities in China.

15th. The Central Statistical Bureau of the State Planning Commission released a report on the extent to which the 1962 economic plan was fulfilled during the first half of the year.

17th. A Vietnamese delegation to take part in the 3rd meeting of the Korean Vietnamese Scientific and Technical Assistance Committee arrived in P'yongyang.

18th. Masaharu Hatanaka, chairman of the Japanese Korean Friendship Society, visited Korea until 24 July.

A group of writers from Switzerland visited Korea until 1 August.

19th. A mass rally was held in P'yongyang in support of the struggle of the South Vietnamese people

against American invaders.

A meeting of managerial workers of agricultural cooperatives was held until 21 July; participants discussed the achievements of the 1962 economic plan in the agricultural sector and the ways and means of expanding the role of the kun agricultural management committees.

20th. At the 154th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates demanded again the return of our fishermen taken by the enemies.

A Korean delegation left for Moscow to attend an international meeting on anti-biotic materials.

A Korean delegation left for Havana to take part in the ceremonies marking the 9th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people; the delegation returned on 21 August.

A group of students representing Korean students left Korea to take part in the 8th world student festival. They returned on 13 August.

A Korean delegation left for Budapest to attend a meeting on regional planning and city planning sponsored by the Council on Mutual Economic Assistance.

23rd. An agreement on the 3rd meeting of the Korean Vietnamese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was signed.

25th. A Korean from the Korean Federation of Labor arrived in Chile to attend the third congress of the Unified Federation of Labor in Chile; the delegation returned on 31 August.

A meeting was held in P'yongyang marking the 9th anniversary of the armed uprising in Cuba.

A delegation from the Cuban Sugar Worker's Union visited Korea until 16 August.

26th. Kogouchek Stanislav (translit.), Czech Ambassador to Korea, returned.

27th. A scientific cooperation plan for 1962 between academies of sciences of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow.

28th. The Olympic Association sent a telegram to the Olympic Association in South Korea concerning the formation of a unified Korean team to the Tokyo Olympic.

30th. A meeting of leading construction workers was held until 1 August. Participants discussed the ways and means of carrying out the Party policy for increasing the industrial basis of the construction industry and for building housing for 200,000 families.

31st. At the 247th secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our sides strongly protested against the enemy's violations of the Armistice Agreement on our lands and air space, and in the demilitarized zone.

A Polish delegation to take part in the 4th meeting of the Korean Polish Technical Cooperation Committee arrived in P'yongyang. The delegation returned to Poland on 15 August.

August

1st. Representatives of Korean correspondents left for Budapest to attend the 5th meeting of the International Correspondents' Union.

2nd. A music team of the Korean People's Army left Korea for a visit to the Soviet Union; the team returned on 5 September.

3rd. MA Tong-san, our new ambassador to Vietnam, presented his credentials.

4th. A meeting commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of CHONG Yakjong was held in P'yongyang.

The Korean Red Cross Society sent a telegram in reply to a telegram from the Japan Red Cross Society. The Japan Red Cross Society had sent a telegram in reply to a telegram sent by our Red Cross Society requesting the term of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan for one more year.

7th. A meeting of local Party and economic leaders was held in Changsong until 8 August under the direct leadership of Comrade KIM Il-song; Premier KIM's instructions on raising the living standards of the people in the mountain areas were discussed.

At the 248th secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our side protested against the enemy's violations of our territory.

8th. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly announced a national election of deputies to the Assembly for 3 October and the organization of the Central Election Committee.

The 1962 plan for the implementation of the cultural cooperation agreement between Korea and Vietnam was signed in P'yongyang.

At a meeting of managerial workers of textile plants in the nation it was decided to produce in large quantities overcoats, winter clothings, and heavy hats for children by October.

9th. The Soviet Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Korea arrived and presented his credentials on 13 August.

A delegation of Cuban writers visited Korea until 29 August.

11th. A government order concerning election districts for the election of deputies to the Assembly was issued.

13th. Our medical scientists succeeded in developing a method of treating the patients suffering from the contraction of visual nerves by applying new "needle" methods (KCN).

An agreement for the 4th meeting of the Korean Polish Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was signed in P'yongyang.

14th. The 17th anniversary of Liberation of Korea was celebrated.

At the 249th secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our side protested against the infiltration of enemy spies, the enemy's obstruction to the work of the joint supervisory squad, and the abduction of our fishermen.

15th. A delegation of the Soviet Korean Friendship Society visited Korea until 5 September.

An educational and cultural mission from Iraq visited Korea until 22 August.

A Korean delegation of correspondents left for Cuba; the delegation returned on 14 September.

A delegation of broadcasters left for a visit to the Soviet Union on this date, and returned on 14 September.

Korean delegation to the international stamp exhibit left for Prague.

20th. Premier KIM Il-song sent a congratulatory message to workers of the Songjin Steel Plant who established No 2 Heavy Rolling Steel Workshop with the annual production capacity of 80,000 tons.

Documents concerning economic cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia were signed in Prague.

22nd. Our delegation left for Moscow to attend the seventh plenary session of the Western Pacific Fishing Research Center; the delegation returned to Korea on 26 September.

23rd. The 49th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for National Unification sent a message to the people concerning the forthcoming election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

25th. KCN reported on the return of South Korean fishermen who were rescued by our marines and fishermen from typhoon.

27th. Premier KIM Il-song inspected the Saenal Agricultural Cooperative in Sinchon-kun.

At a meeting of workers of the Kangson Steel Plant in the Kangson Election District it was decided to nominate Premier KIM Il-song as a deputy for the Assembly.

29th. At the 155th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates demanded an immediate and unconditional return of our fishermen.

30th. Premier KIM Il-song visited the Hwanghae Steel Works (29 to 30 August), and gave instructions on the 120 day campaign to complete the steel production plan; a meeting of workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works was held to carry out Premier KIM's instructions on 5 September [sic].

September

3rd A mass rally was held in P'yongyang denouncing the aggressive policy of American Imperialists toward Cuba.

5th. Premier KIM Il-song sent an open letter to voters in election districts which nominated him for a deputy in the Assembly; he accepted his nomination for the election in the Kangson Election District.

Our delegation to the 5th meeting of the Korean Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee left Korea.

A meeting of Group II of the International Railway Cooperation Organization was held in P'yongyang; the meeting lasted until 11 September.

7th. Chinese botanical and soil experts and members of the Peking People's Theater visited P'yongyang.

8th. The Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant with the annual production capacity of synthetic yarn enough to produce 180 million meters of fabric started operation; Premier KIM attended the dedication ceremony for the plant.

The Party Central Committee announced the death of KIM Kyong-sok, a member of the Committee and the Chairman of the P'yongyang City Party Central Committee.

A meeting of chairmen of kun agricultural management committees was held.

9th. A mass rally was held in Chongjin marking the completion of the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant and the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Republic; Premier KIM attended the rally.

10th. Premier KIM conducted on the spot inspection of industrial plants in Hamgyong-pukto.

11th. A delegation representing the Party and Government in the People's Republic of Germany arrived in P'yongyang.

12th. Premier KIM visited plants and construction projects in Hamhung.

13th. A meeting marking the completion of the P'yongyang Printing Plant was held.

15th. At the 250th secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our side protested against the enemy's violations of the Armistice Agreement on our land and in our territorial air space.

16th. Premier KIM met with voters in the Kangson Election District.

The construction of the Mangyo Bridge in Hamhung was completed.

18th. A ceremony was held to mark the end of the material assistance from the People's Republic of Germany to Korea.

19th. A delegation representing Korean women left for Cuba to attend the first national meeting of the Cuban Woman's League; the delegation returned to Korea on 16 October.

20th. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced the creation of a title called Meritorious Child Care Nurse.

21st. The Cabinet adopted Cabinet Decision No 51 creating the title of Honor Guard for rural construction workers.

A ceremony marking the opening of the P'yongyang Telephone Wire Plant with the annual production capacity of over 10,000 tons was held.

22nd. The Cabinet adopted Cabinet Order No 41 establishing a harvesting campaign period between 1 October and 20 October in order to speed up harvesting.

Protocol on the Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement between Korea and China was signed in Peking.

27th. At the 156 meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates protested against the wanton killing and abduction of our civilian guards and demanded an immediate return of the captured guards.

28th. Workers at the YUN Byong-kwon Youth Construction Team, who proposed the drive to build housing for four families per a construction worker, completed their production assignment for 1962.

A team of commercial workers arrived in P'yongyang for a visit and stayed until 20 October.

29th. A delegation of the Korean Chinese Friendship Society left for China; the delegation returned on 19 October.

October

1st. The Ministry of Home Affairs announced the release of the No 11 Daianmaru and No 12 Daianmaru, which infringed on our territorial waters, and their crew members.

2nd. A team of technicians from Poland arrived in P'yongyang.

4th. Premier KIM sent gifts to Czech technicians who provided technical assistance in building a non-ferrous metal rolling mill in the Nampo Smelter.

The non-ferrous metal rolling mill in the Nampo Smelter went into operation.

A Korean basketball team left for the Soviet Union to take part in the 1962 international basketball championship contest.

Our rifle team left for Cairo for international rifle match.

5th. At the 157th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our chief delegate protested against the continued detention of our people who had been forcibly taken by the enemies.

8th. Election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly was held. According to an announcement by the Central Election Committee, 100 percent of eligible voters voted for nominated candidates in 383 election districts.

9th. A new ambassador plenipotentiary from Czechoslovakia arrived in P'yongyang and presented his credentials on 11 October.

A delegation from the Japanese Korean Friendship Society and a delegation from the Democratic Federation of Medical Organizations arrived in P'yongyang.

13th. A mass rally was held against the Japan Korea Talks.

A protocol for the 7th meeting of the Korean Czechoslovakia Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was signed in P'yongyang.

A new ambassador plenipotentiary from Mali arrived in P'yongyang, and presented his credentials on 16 October.

The chairman of the National Committee on Education in Cuba and the delegation from the Nepal Korean Friendship Society arrived in P'yongyang.

14th. The first national college student athletic contest opened and lasted until 20 October.

15th. A delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian and African Unity left for Colombo to attend a seminar on economic cooperation in Asia.

16th. A Soviet delegation arrived in P'yongyang to attend the 13th meeting of the Korean Soviet Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee; the delegation returned on 2 November.

The Cabinet adopted Cabinet Order No 56 for revising and strengthening general education system.

17th. At the 158th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our chief delegate protested against the introduction into South Korea of nuclear delivery systems.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced revisions in the Constitution of the Republic.

The Presidium announced a change in the organization of the Cabinet.

The Presidium announced the creation of titles including Meritorious Forestry Worker, Meritorious Transportation Worker, and the establishment of a Forestry Worker's Day.

19th. The Cabinet adopted Cabinet Decision No 52 to insure the completion of the 1962 production plan for 5 million tons of grains and to let farmers prepare for farming in 1963.

The Olympic Association again proposed to the South Korean Olympic Association to meet in Panmunjom, P'yongyang or Seoul to organize a unified Korean team to the Tokyo Olympic Game.

20th. The Ministry of Home Affairs announced the release of the crew of the Kongomaru who had been charged with spying.

A national college student athletic meet was held to select members of the unified Korean athletic teams.

22nd. The first session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly was held until 23 October.

23rd. At the session a new Cabinet headed by Comrade KIM Il-song was organized; Premier KIM spoke on the current tasks of the Government.

A meeting was held in P'yongyang marking the 12th anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Army in the Korean War.

The Taean Electric Plant completed its production assignment for 1962 by 100.1 percent.

25th. The Government issued a statement denouncing the aggressive policy of American imperialists toward Cuba. The Korean Foreign Literature Liaison Committee and the Japanese Korean Friendship Society issued a joint communique in P'yongyang.

26th. A government trade mission left for China, and returned on 6 November. A joint communique concerning talks between the Korean trade mission and the trade authorities in China was issued on 5 November.

A mass rally in support of the struggle of the Cuban people against American imperialists was held in P'yongyang. A Soviet military aid mission named after A. W. Alexander arrived in P'yongyang.

27th. At the 251st secretarial meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our side protested against the enemy's violations of the Armistice Agreement on our land and territorial air space.

Our government delegation arrived in Algeria to attend the festivities marking the independence of Algeria. Armed uprising against the French colonial rule started on 1 November 1954.

29th. A meeting of enthusiasts in the fishing industry was held; participants discussed the last push to complete the fishery production plan of 800,000 tons.

A meeting of enthusiasts of book distributors was held.

A protocol on the 13th meeting of the Korean Soviet Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was signed in P'yongyang.

30th. A soccer team from China arrived in P'yongyang. The team returned on 21 November.

November

1st. A delegation from the Chile Korea Friendship and Culture Society and a delegation of Finnish social and cultural activists arrived in P'yongyang. A meeting of enthusiasts in the athletic field was held until 2 November.

2nd. A delegation representing the Korean Labor Party left for Bulgaria to attend the 8th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party; the delegation returned to Korea on 21 November.

A delegation of the Korean Soviet Friendship Society left for Moscow to attend ceremonies marking the 45th anniversary of the October Revolution; the delegation returned on 28 November.

A scientific mission left for Rumania for a visit.

6th. A meeting was held in P'yongyang marking the 45th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Bolivian Charge d'affairs in Czechoslovakia arrived in P'yongyang, and returned on 15 November.

A trade mission from Korea visited Sudan.

A first meeting of librarians was held until 3 November.

8th. An expanded meeting of the Party Committee at the Taean Electric Plant was held with Premier KIM in attendance. The meeting reviewed the achievements during the 11 months since Premier KIM issued instructions on improving management systems.

Representatives of the Korean Red Cross Society and the Japanese Red Cross Society signed an agreement in Nigata extending the term of the agreement concerning the repatriation of Korean residents for one year.

12th. A meeting of Party and agricultural leaders in P'yongan-namdo was held with Premier KIM in attendance; the meeting lasted until 13 November. Premier KIM gave instructions on the roles to be played by the agricultural cooperative management committees.

An agreement for cooperation in broadcasting between Korea and the United Arab Republic was signed in Cairo.

An agreement was signed in P'yongyang concerning opening regular shipping services between Japan and Korea.

13th. A delegation from the Vietnamese National Liberation Front stayed in P'yongyang until 24 November.

The 100th trip of the repatriation ships from Japan arrived in Chongjin; in three years nearly 80,000 Koreans were repatriated from Japan.

A meeting of the employees of the Taean Electric Plant adopted a resolution pledging themselves to carry out the instructions given by Comrade KIM Il-song.

15th. Our Party delegation left for Hungary to attend the Eighth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party; the delegation returned on 2 December.

A delegation from the Korean Federation of Labor left Korea to attend the fourth meeting of agricultural and forestry workers of the world.

The Foreign Ministry sent a message to the Cuban Embassy in reply to the note delivered by the Embassy on 5 November transmitting the 5-point proposal made by the Cuban Government on 28 October.

A cultural and medical team from the Soviet Union arrived in P'yongyang for a visit which lasted until 20 November.

17th. At a meeting of guards for the Military Armistice Commission our side protested against the provocative acts of the enemy guards and demanded that such acts be discontinued.

19th. The General Secretary of the Cuban Democratic Lawyer's Association arrived in P'yongyang.

At the 159th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our chief delegate denounced the enemy side for distorting facts concerning the humanitarian treatments received by South Korean fishermen rescued by our side.

22nd. A Korean scientific team left for Iraq; the team returned on 18 December.

A delegation from the Korean Federation of Labor left Korea to attend the 5th Congress of the Polish Federation of Labor; the delegation returned on 11 December.

A team of scientists left Korea to attend an international conference on virus control.

23rd. Our government issued a statement supporting a statement by the Chinese government concerning the India China border dispute.

24th. The government issued a memorandum on the efforts to expel American troops from South Korea and to achieve independence and unification of Korea.

The Korean Committee for Asian and African Unity, the National Committee for the Preservation of Peace, and a delegation from the Vietnamese Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam issued a joint communique.

The secretary of the Brazilian Chinese Friendship

Society arrived in P'yongyang for a visit which was to last until 29 November.

25th. The Songjin Steel Works completed the 1962 production assignments.

The Foreign Ministry issued a memorandum on the criminal acts committed by American Imperialists in Korea.

Academies of sciences of Korea and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement on scientific cooperation for 1962-1963.

28th. The Chongjin Steel Works completed its 1962 granulated iron production assignment which was 111 percent as large as the actual amount of production in 1961.

The Chairman of the Olympic Committee sent messages to the International Olympic Committee and the Chairman of the Taehan [South Korean] Olympic Committee concerning the proposed business meeting on 15 December in Lozanne.

29th. The Presidium announced the creation of prizes for workers in the journalistic field.

A delegation from the Party left Korea to attend the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

A delegation from women's organizations left Korea to attend meetings of the Council of International Democratic Women's League; the delegation returned on 10 December.

At the 160th meeting of the Military Armistice Committee our delegates denounced the enemy for fabricating incidents and for committing open aggression on our shores.

A military mission left for the Soviet Union.

30th. A meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences was held in P'yongyang.

December

1st. The Central Committee of the Korean Correspondents' League released a statement denouncing the oppression of newspapermen in South Korea by the military regime.

The International Soccer Union approved the participation of our team in the elimination contests for the 1964 Olympic Game. (KCN)

4th. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross

Society decided to send relief materials to the refugees and war victims in Algeria. (KCN)

5th. The Yongsong Machine Plant completed its 1962 production plan by 100.5 percent.

6th. The Korean Democratic Jurists' Association issued a statement concerning the proposed constitutional amendment and referendum engineered by American Imperialists and the military fascist regime.

A trade agreement and the 1963 commodity exchange and payment agreement were signed between Korea and Vietnam in Hanoi.

7th. A government trade mission from Mongolia arrived in P'yongyang; the mission returned on 15 December.

8th. Premier KIM sent a message in reply to a note sent by Premier Chou En-lai concerning the border dispute between India and China.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement clarifying its stand on the discussion of the Korean questions at the United Nations General Assembly.

10th. The Fifth Plenary Session of the Fourth Party Central Committee was held until 14 December. The Session dealt with the question of strengthening national defense, reviewed the economic activities in 1962, and discussed the 1963 economic development plan.

13th. The Government issued a statement in view of the fact that the Japanese Government was negotiating with the South Korean military regime on matters affecting the interests of the people of whole Korea.

An agreement on commodity exchange and payment for 1963 between Korea and Mongolia was signed in P'yongyang.

15th. Premier KIM Il-song sent a congratulatory message to workers, technicians, and clerical workers in the fishing industry who had completed their production assignments ahead of schedule.

17th. An agreement on exchanging trade representatives between Korea and Somali was signed in Mokadisho (translit.)

19th. A government trade mission left for a visit to Rumania, Democratic Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

20th. The Kangson Steel Works completed its 1962 production goal by 100.1 percent.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry declared that our government would not recognize the debates on Korea by the 17th General Assembly of the United Nations.

21st. Premier KIM sent a congratulatory message to workers, technicians, and clerical workers in the textile industry for having completed their production assignments ahead of schedule.

22nd. A cultural and art mission left for a visit to China. At the 161st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates protested against the flight over our territory of U-2 planes.

23rd. Workers at the Taean Electric Plant completed their production assignments for 1962 by 115.2 percent.

26th. A Committee for Cuban and Korean Unity was established.

28th. Premier KIM sent a congratulatory message to workers, technicians, and clerical workers in the ferrous metal industry for having conquered the 1.2 million ton production goal ahead of schedule.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly decided to confer the title of the hero of the Republic to FAIK Chung-ki, a student, who rescued three girls about to be drowned.

At the 162nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our delegates denounced the infiltration of armed enemy vessels in our territorial waters.

29th. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced rules concerning the award of "3.1" monthly prizes.

30th. Premier KIM sent a congratulatory message to workers, technicians, and clerical workers in the construction industry for having built housing for 200,000 families.

A meeting marking the 4th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution was held in P'yongyang.

The National Committee on Conferring Academic Degrees and Academic Positions conferred People's Prizes on ballets, "Under the Bright Sun," and the "Red Banner."